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## Russians Reaffirm Offer to Negotiate

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that its offer for negotiations to ban weapons in space is still valid but that it would not include other subjects in the talks, the United States has proposed. In addition, the Russians insist on a moratorium on the testing of space weapons beginning with the start of talks in September.

A Soviet spokesman, Vladimir Izrael, said, "Negotiations on the use of space weapons are incompatible with continuing tests." [A U.S. State Department spokesman said the Soviet confirmation of its offer was "good news." The Washington Post reported.] [Mr. Romberg repeated an earlier statement that the United States had accepted the original Moscow proposal "with no preconditions" and added that the United States will discuss details of the talks through diplomatic channels.]

The U.S. Embassy would not comment on the new Soviet statements. But other Western diplomats said the Russians were moving to regain propaganda ground lost to the United States in the recent give-and-take over negotiations.

They also said Moscow appeared to have clarified and hardened its position to the broader-ranging talks proposed by the United States. The Tass news agency issued an official statement Friday that one diplomat said "closes off any ambiguities there may have been in the Soviet position, and heightens the differences between the Soviet and American positions."

Mr. Tass said it was "authorized to declare that the Soviet government confirms its offer to the government of the United States for formal talks on preventing the militarization of outer space" and that it was awaiting a new American response.

It said, "It is these, and not some other talks, that it is urging the U.S. government to start."

Mr. Lomsky said, "The Soviet Union made a specific proposal for talks on an important issue. Up to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Lebanese woman, whose son was kidnapped during fighting in February, pushed a burning tire during a demonstration Friday in Beirut on behalf of kidnapped victims. Agreement on freeing some victims was later announced.

## Lebanese Delay Opening of Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Lebanon's government decided against opening Beirut's airport Friday as scheduled, delaying its efforts to normalize conditions in the city.

Security sources said the opening of the airport and the city's maritime port were postponed because of delays in clearing mines and unexploded mortar bombs from three road crossings between Christian East and mainly Moslem West Beirut.

The reopening of the port and airport, closed for five months by fighting between Christian and Moslem forces, is seen by Beirut residents as a barometer of the capital's political climate.

Prime Minister Rashid Karuni said the three road links must reopen before the port and airport resume operation. Although the airport had been expected to reopen Friday, some radio stations reported Thursday that the port would not reopen until Monday.

The two sectors of the divided city currently are linked by only one open crossing point, which was closed for four hours during a protest against the continued detention of hostages by rival militias.

Hundreds of shouting protesters burned tires and blocked the Museum crossing with boulders, causing huge traffic jams. Their demonstration was timed to coincide with a meeting of a security committee to discuss exchanges of people who had been abducted.

The committee, representing Lebanon's principal militias and the army, later announced agreement to release unconditionally dozens of people listed by the international Red Cross as having been kidnapped.

There were indications, however, that there might be other reasons for the delay.

On Thursday, the rightist Phalangist radio said the airport delay was caused by the presence of "unruly elements" around the eastern runway, an apparent reference to Moslem militiamen.

The peace plan drawn up by the government calls for the army to provide daily helicopter flights for East Beirut residents afraid to travel by road to the airport.

Under the plan, most armed and uniformed militiamen disappeared from the streets as the army took over their positions along the Green Line.

But gunmen still remained in some areas and small armed groups have been seen occasionally in parts of the city.

If the peace plan succeeds in Beirut, a new disengagement operation will begin late next week in the mountains above the city, army sources said.

There were sporadic gunfire exchanges Friday between Druze Moslem militiamen in the mountain village of Aitah and army units stationed in Souk al-Gharb, local radios said.

In the northern port city of Tripoli, sporadic street fighting continued between pro- and anti-Syrian militiamen. It was the fourth consecutive day of fighting in which at least 35 persons have been killed.

(Reuters AP) Israeli Agents Accused Villagers in the south Lebanese village of Bidias charged Thursday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.S. Unemployment Rate Declines Sharply to 7.1%

By Jane Seaberry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The unemployment rate in the United States fell from 7.5 percent to 7.1 percent in June, the lowest rate in more than four years, the Labor Department reported Friday.

An estimated 466,000 Americans found work last month, the Labor Department said. Added to the jobs created the month before, employment in the two-month span has increased by 1.35 million.

Private economists said they were surprised by the continuing low unemployment figures. They said they saw no evidence that unemployment would be a problem for the Reagan administration any time soon.

The number of unemployed declined last month to 8.1 million, according to the statistics. A total of 105.7 million Americans were working. Adult men received nearly two-thirds of the new jobs created in June.

But the job gains continued to be widespread and all age and gender groups have benefited. For instance, the jobless rate for black teenagers fell nearly 10 percentage points, from 44.1 percent to 34.3 percent.

Economists have continuously underestimated the strength of the economy and its ability to produce jobs. The economic expansion continues to move strongly, although at a somewhat slower pace.

President Ronald Reagan, who is expected to make the economic rebound a cornerstone of his re-election campaign, said in a speech Friday to the Texas Bar Association convention in San Antonio, "It is the first single administration for more than 20 years that has reduced inflation and unemployment at the same time."

### U.S. Unemployment

Civilian unemployment rates for the past 12 months, adjusted for seasonal factors.

Month	Percent
June 83	10.0
July	9.5
Aug.	9.5
Sept.	9.2
Oct.	8.8
Nov.	8.4
Dec.	8.2
Jan. 84	8.0
Feb.	7.8
March	7.8
April	7.8
May	7.5
June	7.1

Source: U.S. Labor Dept.

The unemployment rate has for the first time dropped below the figure inherited by the administration. The rate was 7.5 percent in January 1981 and peaked at 10.7 percent in November 1982.

During the second quarter, the government estimated that real gross national product grew at 3.7 percent rate after a robust 9.7 percent rate during the first quarter.

"There's no doubt the pocket-book issue is going to be in the president's hand come November," said Donald Straszheim, an economist who works for Wharton Econometrics. "We were surprised. Probably everybody was surprised by this continuing strength. We don't see any real evidence that this is a major fluke."

Mr. Straszheim said the unemployment rate could drop to 6.7 or 6.8 percent by the November elections.

Jobs continued to grow in the construction business, in factories and in services industries. The average factory workweek of 40.6 hours and 3.3 hours of overtime were unchanged from May, the Labor Department said.

However, the government's index measuring the percent of industries with increasing employment continued to decline from its peak in December, suggesting that fewer industries were creating new jobs.

Another factor in the sharp drop in the unemployment rate is slower growth in the labor force during this recovery than previous recoveries. Fewer teen-agers and women are joining the labor force now than during the previous decade, economists said.

The unemployment figures are adjusted for seasonal fluctuations such as the entrance of youths into the labor force in June when schools close and the withdrawal of many women from the labor force in the summer.

"After seasonal adjustment, unemployment among these two groups dropped by 280,000," according to Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "In addition, joblessness among adult men declined by another 110,000, resulting in improvement in unemployment among each of the major age-sex groups."

Jerry Jasinski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said, "The spectacular decline in unemployment is due as much to slower labor force growth as it is to employment gains."

Despite the job gains, there were 1.3 million discouraged jobseekers, meaning that they wanted to work but were not looking for jobs because they did not think they could find one. That number was virtually unchanged from the first quarter, the Labor Department said.

## Reagan Sees Losses for Some in Social Security

The Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that many people paying into the Social Security system probably will never get all of their money back, but he again pledged that benefits will not be cut for those already receiving them.

The president's comments came in an interview with Texas television stations during a campaign visit on which he launched a new attack on congressional Democrats and what he called "a flash from the Gipper" warning that they cannot defeat him.

In the television interview, Mr. Reagan was asked whether he could guarantee that, if re-elected, he would not have to "go at Social Security with an ax."

He repeated his promise that his administration "will not pull the rug out from under" people currently receiving Social Security benefits and said that has always been his intention, "in spite of a lot of political demagoguery that flowed out of Washington and was multiplied as it went out through the country... that somehow we are out to destroy this program."

"This has been my pledge from the very beginning," he said.

But Mr. Reagan said that, if the program needed to be adjusted, it would concern people who were currently paying into the system, "and whether they're being treated fairly, in light of the large Social Security payroll tax increase in 1977."

"And there is a possibility — well, probability — that many people, young people now paying in, will never be able to receive as much as they're paying," Mr. Reagan said.

While campaigning in Texas, one of the key battlegrounds of the 1984 presidential race, Mr. Reagan also accused liberal Democrats Friday of trying to block his administration's policies.

In a speech billed by the White House as nonpolitical but steeped in partisan rhetoric, Mr. Reagan addressed the Texas Bar Association convention in the hometown of Henry Cisneros, mayor of San Antonio and one of the half-dozen people interviewed by Walter F. Mondale, the likely Democratic

presidential nominee, as a potential running mate.

Before returning to Washington, Mr. Reagan opened an assault against Democrats, who control the House of Representatives.

"This is the same liberal leadership that has done nothing but stand in the way of initiatives the American people want and need."

Mr. Reagan, accused House Democrats of blocking action on a long-stalled package of anti-crime legislation, constitutional amendments requiring a balanced federal budget and allowing voluntary prayer in public schools, tuition tax credits and other economic programs.

"The liberals in the House can stand in the way again if they want to, just as they did when they opposed spending cuts and tax cuts, rebuilding our military strength or helping El Salvador and other nations resist totalitarian rule," Mr. Reagan said.

"But they didn't win then — and here's a flash from the Gipper — they're not going to win now."

It was a rare public mention by the president of a nickname he earned in his Hollywood days in the film "Katie Rockwell All American," when, as a dying Notre Dame football player named George Gipp, he voiced a rallying cry for the team to someday "win one for the Gipper."

Mr. Reagan's political strategists are nervous about Texas, a key state that carries 27 electoral votes, one-tenth of the 270 needed to win the White House. Although Mr. Reagan won Texas easily in 1980, his advisers refuse to predict a repeat performance.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said: "It wasn't long ago, after all, when our national economy was in its worst mess in years, when our national security was badly endangered — endangered not only by Soviet expansionism and a massive Soviet arms buildup but even by threats and aggressions from tiny nations run by bullying despots and dictators."

The president said his administration has spent much of its time "on those twin crises we inherited on entering office: the crisis of our economy and our national security."

## Sikh Hijackers Surrender To Pakistanis; 264 Freed

By Nilova Roy  
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Eight Sikh hijackers surrendered to Pakistani security forces at Lahore airport Friday, freeing 264 passengers and crew members aboard an Indian Airlines Airbus. The hijackers had held the plane for 20 hours.

The Indian plane was the fourth hijacked by Sikhs demanding a separate state of Khalistan. The plane was on a scheduled Srinagar-Delhi flight.

The assault on the Golden Temple appears to have radicalized many Sikh moderates. Page 2.

Bombay run when it was commandeered Thursday by hijackers who are believed to be followers of Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a Sikh leader killed last month in the Indian Army assault on the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Following the hijacking, sources told Reuters Friday in New Delhi. The sources said an indefinite curfew began in Srinagar, the state capital, beginning Friday morning.

Mrs. Gandhi called in security advisers for emergency talks Thursday night, and Indian troops were put on alert along the border between Pakistan and Jammu-Kashmir, where unrest erupted over the dismissal Monday of Farooq Abdullah, the chief minister of Kashmir.

Mr. Abdullah, accused by opponents of protecting Sikh extremists and pro-Pakistan fundamentalist Moslems, fell from power when at least 12 of his party's state assembly members defected. His brother-in-law replaced him as chief minister.

Mr. Abdullah has denied charges of having links with Sikh extremists waging a campaign for a separate state in adjoining Punjab.



POLITICAL PRODDING — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and Walter F. Mondale after they met at Boston's airport. The governor urged Mr. Mondale to quickly choose a running mate. Page 3.

## Wanted: German Math Teachers

U.S. School Officials Try Overseas Recruitment

By Peter J. Boyer  
Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — In Folkston, on the edge of the Okefenokee Swamp, the high school has been searching in vain for a biology teacher. The only qualified instructor in town just had a baby and will not be lured from home.

In Cartersville, in the hill country above Atlanta, the high school has been looking, without success, for math teachers. Health and physical education instructors have been pressed to replace them.

Georgia, like many states, is suffering a teacher shortage, felt most acutely in mathematics and the physical sciences, fields where industry is siphoning off current and prospective teachers.

But Folkston may soon get its biology teacher and Cartersville its math instructors. Georgia has sent a recruiting team to West Germany, where math and science teachers abound. Lower Saxony, for example, has 6,000 surplus teachers in those fields.

If the recruitment drive is successful, and if the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service cooperates, a dozen or more German teachers will be in Georgia classrooms for the fall term.

Education officials say they will go back for more Germans next year if the experiment works.

In some Georgia school districts, the German connection is seen as a panacea. "We gave a blank contract and said, 'Hire somebody,'" said Sarah Bosch, personnel director of Bartow County schools. "We only asked for one. If it works out, we may kick ourselves for not asking for more."

On the face of it, the program does seem to be a solution for the teacher problem on both sides of the Atlantic: U.S. schools are woefully short of qualified math and science teachers, and West Germany has too many. The teachers being interviewed by the Georgia Department of Education officials are, for the most part, recent university graduates without work.

U.S. educators familiar with the exchange program say the German teachers are not just any teachers.

"They are hot," said Robert F. Tardif, consultant for math education for California. "First of all, they're literate and linguistically capable. On top of that, they know math. These are no slouches."

The Lower Saxony Ministry of Education says each teacher has the equivalent of a bachelor's degree in mathematics and a master's in education, as well as 18 months of student teacher experience.

Mr. Rogers said he hoped importing German teachers would at least provide a short-term solution for what is becoming a crisis in American education. "Kids in college are not preparing to be math and science teachers," he said, "and those who are are being drained off" to industry.

Mr. Rogers said a college graduate with a science degree can enter industry in Georgia at a starting salary of \$25,000, but a starting teacher's pay in the state is between \$14,000 and \$16,000.

"Until school systems are willing to compete in terms of salaries and fringe benefits," he said, "they're just not going to attract those individuals in certain areas: math, science and foreign language."



Gen. Tony Hananiya, Nigeria's ambassador in London, was questioned after he was called to the Foreign Office on Friday to explain why a Nigerian exile was discovered in a crate.

## Lagos Holds Plane After Abduction

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Nigerian government detained a British airliner in Lagos on Friday in the aftermath of a bizarre kidnapping in London in which a wealthy Nigerian exile was seized at gunpoint, drugged and sealed in a crate ready to be loaded on a plane.

to take off and found him inside, drugged and unconscious, along with another man, who was conscious and equipped with drugs and needles.

Mr. Brittan stopped just short of accusing the Nigerian government of carrying out the abduction. But officials said that the crate containing Mr. Brittan and another one containing two other men were marked "diplomatic property" and addressed to the External Affairs Ministry in Lagos from the Nigerian High Commission, or embassy.

Van Cleef & Arpels  
LONDON



# Syria Holds Key to Ending PLO Feud

By Alan Philips

Reuters

TUNIS — Efforts to reunify the Palestine Liberation Organization after a year of feuding are at a crucial stage, but Syria's attitude is likely to determine whether the major Palestinian factions join the organization, PLO officials and diplomats say.

Reflecting Syria's importance as the main backer of the PLO opposition to its chairman, Yasser Arafat, a top Arafat aide, Farouk Kaddoumi, went to Damascus on Wednesday to see President Hafez al-Assad. It was the first high-level meeting between Syria and the PLO since the split began last year.

Mr. Kaddoumi's mission follows the initialing of an agreement in the South Yemen capital of Aden last week by Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah, the mainstream guerrilla group, and four groups in the so-called Democratic Alliance — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

These groups did not send fight-

ers against Mr. Arafat during the siege against his men by other factions in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli last fall.

The agreement will not be published until next week. But officials say it calls for a more collective leadership to curb Mr. Arafat's

## NEWS ANALYSIS

freedom of maneuver and for a meeting of the leaders of the eight PLO constituent factions in Algiers this month.

Mr. Arafat's supporters at his headquarters in Tunis, where he moved after Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon forced his evacuation from Beirut, hope that the Kaddoumi visit will lead to a normalization of relations with Damascus to complement the peace talks among the PLO factions that have taken place over the past three months.

But they remain cautious. They say it is still not certain that the PLO factions — such as the members of the Democratic Alliance — that have remained in the traditional PLO structure and who have

close ties to Syria are ready to support Mr. Arafat's leadership.

Syria expelled Mr. Arafat from Damascus in June of last year at the start of a PLO mutiny against his leadership. Battles followed and Mr. Arafat was eventually driven from Tripoli in December.

The PLO chairman, who was under fire for his having moderated his policies against Israel, then made a surprise visit to Cairo, which had been spurred by most Arab states over its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. The visit brought protests even in Mr. Arafat's inner Fatah circle. Two neutral groups, the Popular Front and the pro-Moscow Democratic Front, broke off relations.

The proposed Algiers meeting will set a date for holding the 38-member PLO parliament-in-exile, the Palestine National Council, which last met in February 1983.

Mr. Arafat has been trying to convene the council for five months, but differences between el-Fatah and the smaller organizations have blocked it.

Hani al-Hassan, Mr. Arafat's political adviser and a member of the Fatah negotiating team in Aden,

said he doubted that the leaders of the Democratic Alliance would come to the Algiers session.

"The Aden agreement is still rather fragile," he said. He added that "it was clear" that the Popular Front and the Democratic Front "were not ready to conclude the agreement at that session." The final accord has yet to be signed and could still be disavowed by the Popular Front and the Democratic Front, particularly if the Syrians reject it and press the Damascus-based commando groups to do the same.

The Syrians have been saying little in public recently about the PLO dissension, describing it as an internal matter. But in the past they have called for Mr. Arafat's resignation and outright condemnation of his Cairo visit.

Mr. Hassan said the Aden agreement criticizes Mr. Arafat's Cairo visit only for "overstepping" PLO positions on Egypt, rather than for violating them.

The third alliance in the PLO, the hard-core, Syrian-backed rebels who fought Mr. Arafat's men in Lebanon, rejected the Aden accord on Thursday, saying it would fur-



Yasser Arafat

ther divide the PLO. This came as little surprise to Fatah leaders who have always refused to deal with them, and who pledged to use their majority in the Palestine council to "settle accounts" — a term generally seen to mean expulsion.

Fatah leaders see the Aden agreement as the last chance for the recalcitrant factions to join them. But they say they will call the council even if other PLO factions boycott it, to prove that the Palestinian mainstream is still behind Mr. Arafat.

## Print Union In Germany Accepts Offer

### Reduction of Workweek By 90 Minutes Proposed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
DUSSELDORF — West German print union leaders and employers said Friday that they had agreed on a 90-minute cut in the 40-hour workweek after 13 weeks of selective strikes that disrupted newspaper output.

The compromise, signed by representatives of IG Druck and Papier union leaders and employers, follows a similar action in the metalworking industry last week that is ending a seven-week strike by the IG Metall union that crippled domestic car production.

Both unions had sought a 35-hour week without loss of pay.

The two packages foresee a cut in the workweek to 38.5 hours beginning in April, plus pay raises of 3.3 percent retroactive to July 1, and 2 percent more when the cut in hours takes effect.

Print industry negotiators said the cut would apply for 30 months, compared with 18 months in the metalworking industry.

Union officials said IG Druck would end selective stoppages by printers beginning Sunday night, allowing full newspaper production to resume Monday.

The 165,000 union members in the industry will be asked to approve the settlement in ballots Tuesday and Wednesday, officials said.

West German metalworkers this week approved a 38.5-hour workweek to end a seven-week strike that had idled 450,000 workers and paralyzed the automaking industry.

The print union agreement came as 12,000 printers in 165 shops across West Germany stayed away from work in the latest of a series of warning strikes.

Friday's signing followed agreement by a joint negotiating committee Thursday night to recommend the compromise to their executives.

The printing plant owners had earlier rejected a mediation offer by Kurt Biedenkopf, a leading Christian Democrat. He had suggested giving the workers 7 to 10 days more vacation time during the workweek. Employers said this amounted to "entry" into a less than 40-hour week.

There have been several clashes between unionists and truck drivers attempting to deliver newspapers after crossing picket lines.

The printers began their contract negotiations six months ago, demanding a 35-hour workweek at full pay, and launched nationwide warning strikes when the employers insisted on retaining the 40-hour week.

The strikes have periodically shut down newspapers across the country or forced publishers to put out smaller editions. (Reuters, UPI)

## Security Plan For Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

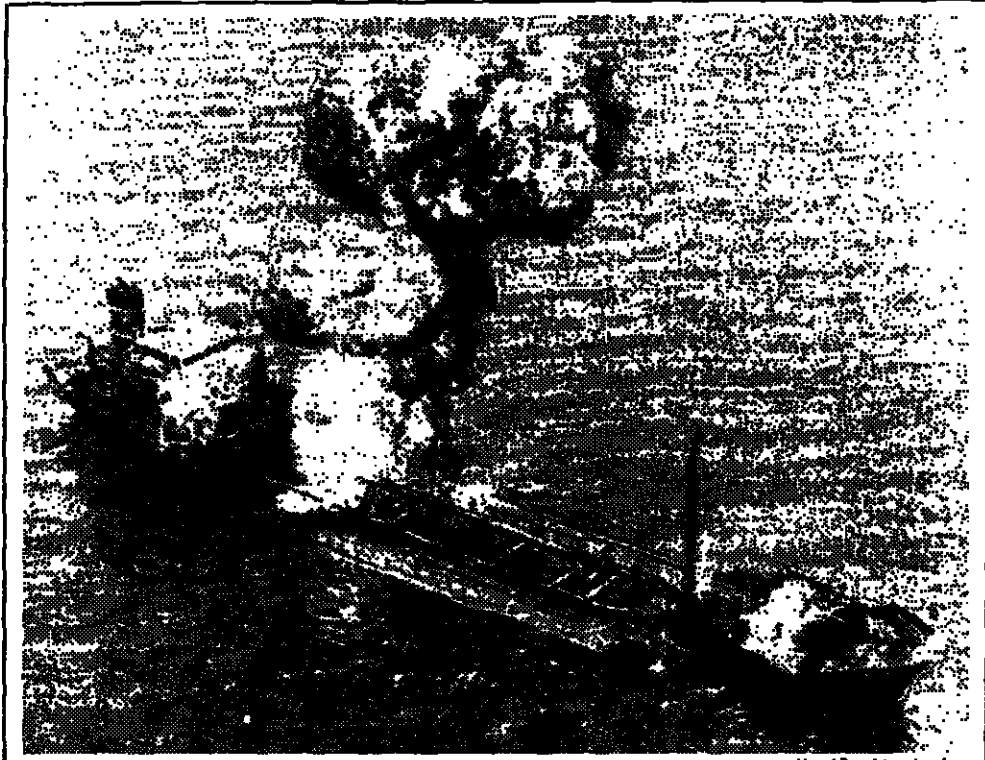
that Israeli agents had executed an unarmed man in the village square while his mother and wife watched. The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

The accusation came in interviews with relatives and friends of Moshed Nabhas, 27, who was reported to have been killed by a group of about 15 men, wearing civilian clothes, on June 14.

An Israeli Defense Ministry spokesman refused to comment.

In southern Lebanon, a spokesman for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, which operates in that part of the country, identified the men who entered the village as members of the Israeli Defense Force, the army.

"They were IDF personnel in civilian clothes," said the spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Michael Shannon. He said the men were allowed through the checkpoint since UNIFIL does not stop members of the Israeli Army in southern Lebanon.



TANKER COLLISION — The Japanese tanker Hosi Maru erupted in flames Friday off Omeazaki, Japan, after hitting an Indonesian freighter, which also caught fire. Seven crewmen on the Japanese ship were rescued, and no casualties were reported.

## Soviet Urges New Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

now we have not had a satisfactory answer to this proposal."

He said the only formal answer received is a statement made June 29, on the day the Soviet offer was made, in which the White House said it would join in discussions about space weapons but would also expect to talk about the stalled negotiations on strategic and medium-range missiles.

Tass repeated the Soviet accusation that Washington is setting unacceptable preconditions. "By linking questions of nuclear armaments with the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, the American administration is seeking to evade the talks on space," it said.

The White House a week ago said it was setting no preconditions but, Mr. Lomokov said, "We will not accept unofficial elaborations and explanations. We want it said officially" and in writing.

The United States has so far said that it is willing only to hold discussions that would narrow the areas that might be negotiated.

Tass also said the United States was sidestepping the proposal for a moratorium. Western military analysts here saw this element as crucial to the Russians. For more than a decade, the Soviet Union has been thought to lead the United States in anti-satellite weapons, carrying out repeated tests of a ground-launched warhead that is designed to explode in the vicinity of its target.

Now the United States is reported to have scheduled the first test tests of a new anti-satellite weapon for October and November. The analysts believe this may be the reason the Soviet talks, and the moratorium, have been proposed for September.

■ Tass Details Accusations  
MOSCOW — Tass charged Friday that two U.S. diplomats detained by Soviet security police Wednesday had been picking up intelligence material at a prearranged secret meeting. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Jon R. Purnell and George Glass, both second secretaries at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, had been "caught in the act" while at a clandestine meeting with a Soviet woman who was collecting information for them on a regular basis. Tass said.

The U.S. Embassy has said the two men were detained, questioned for two hours and accused of carrying out activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Tass identified the Soviet woman as L.B. Tumanova and said she was facing charges. It said that, on the Americans' instructions, she had "systematically collected information about the Soviet Union of interest to American intelligence."

## Canadian Poll Shows Strong Liberal Lead

United Press International

OTTAWA — The Liberal Party has jumped to an 11-point lead over the Progressive Conservatives in a Gallup Poll released Friday, increasing speculation that Prime Minister John Turner will call an election this summer. The poll showed that 49 percent of Canadians preferred the Liberals, while 38 percent favored the Conservatives.

Before leaving for London for a Saturday meeting with Queen Elizabeth II, Mr. Turner said, "I don't operate on the basis of polls, good, bad or indifferent. There are other more important factors."

## Temple Assault Radicalized Many Moderate Sikhs

### Bitterness Toward Government, Desire for Revenge Are High in Amritsar

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Interviews with Sikhs in Amritsar and the surrounding countryside indicate that the Indian Army's attack last month on the most venerated shrine of Sikhism has, as many officials feared, radicalized many former moderates.

While Sikhs in Amritsar reported brutality by the Indian troops who stormed the Golden Temple on June 5 and 6 and said the troops beat villagers, Sikhs in the countryside reported no such attacks.

But both groups express their sense of outrage, of being insulted and of hurt honor that they feel must be vindicated. Their frustration flows over in conversations when they are unable to say how they will avenge what they regard as the biggest insult to their religion — the damage to the Akal Takht, the seat of Sikh temporal authority in the Golden Temple complex.

"It is like our Vatican, our Mecca and Medina, our Varanasi," said a Sikh engineer. "It is the place from which all Sikh religious edicts are pronounced and which are binding on all Sikhs — prince or pauper."

The scores of Sikhs interviewed in Amritsar unanimously and bitterly attacked the Indian government and particularly Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the assault on the temple.

Nearly 600 people, according to official reports, and perhaps more than 1,000, by other estimates, were killed in the assault.

Kulvir Singh, a young Sikh who was among thousands who thronged the Golden Temple last week — it reopened June 25 for the first time since the battle — said an undercurrent of bitterness was evident among many curious devotees, but he saw only one old woman weeping during a two-hour visit.

Bhajan Singh, secretary of the committee that supervises the administration and maintenance of all Sikh shrines in the country, said the government "has only the bullet and every Sikh will be prepared to face the bullet." He and other leaders of the Akali Dal began largely peaceful agitation for greater Sikh rights in 1982 before militants led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale began their campaign.

Many moderate Sikhs who opposed Mr. Bhindranwale are acknowledging him as a hero who died defending the Sikh cause. "Every moderate is now a radical, and every Sikh is a follower of Bhindranwale," a Sikh industrialist said. He said that many Sikhs who opposed the campaign for a separate Sikh state, to be called Khalistan, may now openly identify with it.

At Mehta Chowk, where Mr. Bhindranwale had his headquarters, the mood among many Sikhs was sullen and bitterly anti-government. Mehta Chowk is also the site of the Dam Dami Taksa, a leading Sikh seminary that trains religious teachers, and a young disciple of Mr. Bhindranwale said he and others felt "deeply hurt and injured" by the temple assault. The attack, they said, destroyed its sanctity.

None of them accepted the government and predominantly Hindu view that Mr. Bhindranwale and his followers violated that sanctity by amassing arms there and conducting a terrorist campaign.

"Every Sikh feels he is regarded as a suspect," a farmer said as he walked home from his fields at Nawapind. "The problem is not of amending the constitution or announcing an economic package to satisfy our demands. The gut issue is that we are now being treated like slaves and the question is how to break this slavery."

The Sikhs interviewed were unanimous in demanding that the army withdraw from the temple and let them begin to repair the damage. Groups belonging to Akali Dal, the moderate Sikh party, plan to march on the temple July 15 to try to force the army out.

## Lagos Detains U.K. Plane After Abduction

(Continued from Page 1)

In London. Several cars with license tags issued to the commission were spotted at the airport during the incident.

According to Scotland Yard, the three men other than Mr. Dikko inside the crates were from the Middle East, and the police are investigating the chance that they are international mercenaries.

The Nigerian high commissioner, or ambassador, Major General Tony Hananiya, was summoned by the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, and urged to explain the kidnapping. Asked as he emerged from a meeting whether his government had planned it, the general replied: "Impossible. My government doesn't get involved in things like that."

For the British government, which suffered only a few weeks ago the indignity of finding itself unable under international law to arrest the man who shot and killed a British policeman from the sanctuary of the Libyan Embassy, the seizure of Mr. Dikko posed severe problems. The richest and most populous country in black Africa, Nigeria is one of Britain's most important allies and a principal trading partner.

More than 12,000 Britons live in Nigeria, and British exports to the country last year amounted to about \$1.1 billion.

The issue of diplomatic immunity did not arise in this case, Mr. Britton said, because the Vienna Convention regulating the practice did not apply. The crates were not accompanied by a courier and carried no documentation. None of the 17 people arrested so far has claimed diplomatic immunity, according to the home secretary.

The drama of Mr. Dikko began Thursday as he strolled along Forster Terrace near Hyde Park with two companions. Mr. Dikko owns a house in the street that is valued at more than \$500,000. According to witnesses, a van drew up at about 12:25, several men presumed to be Nigerians jumped out and forced Mr. Dikko and the two others, protesting, into the van.

Mr. Dikko, 48, a mathematician who was educated in London, is the brother-in-law of Shehu Shagari, who was elected president of Nigeria in 1979 when the country returned to civilian rule. He was given the post of transport minister, and when Mr. Shagari ran for a second term last year, Mr. Dikko managed his campaign. He

was one of the most powerful — and most feared — men in the West African nation.

On New Year's Eve the army seized power, accusing the Shagari regime of mismanaging the economy and of tolerating corruption. Mr. Shagari was placed under house arrest, but Mr. Dikko escaped abroad.

The new government has repeatedly accused Mr. Dikko of having by selling rise at several times the official value. He is one of 15 men whom the Lagos regime wants to put on trial for corruption.

It was the alertness of a customs official at Stansted that led to the opening of the crates. He phoned the Foreign Office, which ordered that they be inspected with a Nigerian official in attendance.

The 17 persons arrested included the three men found with Mr. Dikko. Commander William Huckleby, the head of the anti-terrorist squad, said that two men and a woman among the 17 said they were British. Of the other 14, nine claimed to be Nigerian, one to be Israeli, one to be Cypriot, one to be Tunisian, one to be Jamaican and one to be Ghanaian.

## CHURCH SERVICES

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ST. JAMES CHURCH, Via Bernardo Rucellai, 12, 50122 Florence, Sunday Eucharist: 9:30 & 11 a.m. All denominations welcome. The Rev. S.H. Horton, Tel.: 29.44.17.

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CHRIST THE KING PARISH, Sebastianstr. 22, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Tel.: 0611-55 01 84, Sunday 9 & 11 a.m.

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AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, 23 Ave. George V, 75008 Paris. The Very Rev. James R. Leo, Dean. Mass: 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Church school and nursery 11 a.m. Weekdays 12 noon. Tel.: 723.17.72.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 13 Rue du Vieux-Colombier, 75006 Paris. Eucharist: 9 a.m., 11 a.m. Sunday school 10:45, 11:15 a.m. Rev. A. Somerville, Tel.: 657.07.02.

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EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, Route de la Nation, 93000 Paris. English speaking, all denominations welcome. Sunday 10:30 a.m.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Guatemalan Christian Democrats Win

GUATEMALA CITY (AP) — The moderate Christian Democrats edged another centrist party in the final returns of voting for a new Constituent Assembly, but the government says the two parties will have an equal number of seats.

The 88-member assembly is to write a new constitution and prepare the country for a return to elected civilian rule. The election was held Sunday, and the military government finished counting ballots Thursday.

The official returns showed the Christian Democrats with 318,300 votes, or 17.2 percent of the total. A new party, the Union of the National Center, was second with 269,372 votes, or 14.5 percent. However, the government said the two parties would each have 22 seats in the assembly because of the National Center's strong showing in key areas.

### General Strike Splits Bolivian Labor

LA PAZ (Combined Dispatches) — A split has developed in the Bolivian labor movement since a general strike for stable prices, higher wages and a temporary halt to foreign debt payments began Thursday, and the leader of one faction said the military might try to overthrow the civilian government if the strike continued.

"The strike cannot last more than 48 hours," Noel Vazquez, permanent secretary of the Bolivian Labor Confederation, said Thursday. "We run the risk of provoking a military coup or of the strike's being broken because of opposition by labor sectors." Gonzalo Guzman, head of the railworkers union, called the strike "precipitous and dangerous."

Rail and air services ran normally Thursday and many stores remained open in La Paz. But the labor confederation called on workers, miners and farmers to march on the capital Saturday, increasing pressure on the government. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

### U.S., China End Arms Control Session

BEIJING (WP) — U.S. arms control specialists completed talks Friday with Chinese officials here but did not review problems clouding a nuclear cooperation agreement, according to informed sources.

The problems involve intelligence reports that China has aided Pakistan's nuclear and missile programs despite an American understanding that such help was outside the terms of an agreement signed during President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in April.

A spokesman said the delegation, led by Kenneth L. Adelman, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, discussed a wide range of issues but did not deal with the Pakistan reports. One source said Mr. Adelman did not press the Chinese for new assurances on nonproliferation because he was invited primarily to brief his hosts, not to negotiate with them.

### Bombs Explode in 5 Cities in Spain

MADRID (Reuters) — One person was injured and at least eight buildings damaged as bombs exploded in five Spanish cities Friday in what appeared to be a coordinated guerrilla offensive, police said.

Police attributed the bombings to the leftist guerrilla group GRAPO (October First Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Groups), which has carried out similar coordinated attacks in the past.

The victim was a cleaning woman injured by one of three bombs that exploded before dawn in Madrid outside an optician's shop, an employment office and a military training center. Other bombs damaged a municipal tax office in Seville, a court house in Malaga, a shipyard and an employment office in Gijón and a bank in Barcelona.

### Italy Budget Minister Offers to Resign

ROME (Reuters) — Budget Minister Pietro Longo, implicated by a parliamentary report in the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, was quoted as saying Friday that he would resign rather than bring down the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

The budget minister told the conservative daily, *Il Giornale*, that he would resign "to remove the conditions that would lead to a government crisis and threaten the five-party coalition headed by Craxi."

But he said his resignation would depend on a commitment by other coalition parties to keep alive the current government, which has been in office since last August. Mr. Longo, who denies having belonged to the lodge, offered to resign two months ago. Earlier this week, a parliamentary report authenticated a list of P-2 lodge members containing Mr. Longo's name.



Pietro Longo

### Population Is Seen Doubling by 2150

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The world's 4.8 billion population, which is growing at an unprecedented rate that is limiting the quality of life worldwide, could more than double to 11 billion by 2150 but then will stabilize, according to a report by the World Bank.

The rate of population growth during this century, largely in the developing world, is severely hampering efforts to raise living standards around the world and improve the human condition, the bank said in its annual World Development Report, set for release next week.

The 286-page report concluded that countries can reduce the problem at relatively small expense through increased education, particularly among women. In all countries, women who have completed primary school have fewer children than women with no education, the report said.

### Bonn, Paris Easing Border Controls

BONN (AP) — France and West Germany have decided to eliminate routine customs and passport checks at their frontiers for citizens of the 10-nation European Community sometime this summer, the Bonn government announced Friday.

A government spokesman, Peter Boenisch, waved aside fears that relaxed controls would present a security risk, saying that French and West German authorities had agreed to "other means" of cooperating in tracing criminals. He did not elaborate.

Details are being worked out, Mr. Boenisch said, adding that one idea under study is to issue green cards to citizens of EC countries and to set up special lanes for their cars at border crossing points to be used if they have nothing to declare and are carrying only EC citizens in their cars.

### For the Record

A conference of the various factions in Chad, aimed at reuniting that war-ravaged country, is expected to take place in Brazzaville, Congo, before July 20, the Ethiopian foreign minister, Goshu Wolde, said Friday in Paris. The leaders of the two chief opposing factions, Hissene Habré and Goukouni Oueddei, have expressed interest in such a conference, and Mr. Wolde said their respective backers, France and Libya, have as well. (AP)

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece returned Friday to Athens after a three-day official visit to East Berlin. (AP)

A Barcelona-bound bus carrying about 60 passengers collided head-on with a heavy truck Friday in the outskirts of Valladolid, killing at least 10 persons and injuring 25 to 30. (AP)

Israel's opposition Labor Party is maintaining its lead over the governing Likud bloc for the July 23 elections. The independent daily Yedioth Aharonoth said Friday that a poll this week showed Labor would take 53 seats in the 120-member parliament compared with 38 for Likud, with the rest going to minor parties. Labor had the same lead in the paper's poll last month. (Reuters)

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz left Friday for Hong Kong to start a two-week Asian tour that will also include Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. (UPI)

A former talent agency clerk, Marvin Panoost, was found guilty of first-degree murder Thursday in the killing of Vicki Morgan, a model. The jury of 10 women and two men jury returned its verdict after four and a half hours of deliberation. (LAT)

Leaders of the striking miners and management of Britain's coal industry Friday confabored about a settlement for the second consecutive day and reported that they had held intensive negotiations and were adjourning until the start of next week. (Reuters)

Bogdan Bujak, elder brother of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground leader of the outlawed Solidarity union movement, was charged in Warsaw court Friday with clandestine union activities. The trial was adjourned until July 17 because police witnesses failed to appear. (AP)

The conference on European security adjourned for the summer on Friday ending a six-month session. Participants include all the countries of Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada. (NYT)

صلى الله عليه وسلم



## Jackson Says He'll Visit Russia Despite Warning by Reagan

By Eric Pianin and Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed his position that the Soviet Union is the enemy of the United States, but he said he would not seek the release of Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist.

Mr. Jackson said he intends to proceed despite a warning from President Ronald Reagan that Mr. Jackson may be disrupting "things that might be going on in the quiet diplomatic channels" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"If our government will not interfere with my passport and the Soviet Union will not stop me, I am going to make a peace mission to the Soviet Union," Mr. Jackson said.

In a later interview, Mr. Jackson said Mr. Reagan of improperly criticized his foreign trips because of his highlighting Mr. Reagan's shortcomings in foreign policy.

Mr. Jackson said Thursday he would make a trip to Cuba before the Nov. 6 general election, Mr. Jackson replied, "I do not know. There's more than a reasonable chance that we'll go by then."

Mr. Reagan said Thursday in Warren, Michigan, that Mr. Jackson should consult with the State Department if he wants to visit the Soviet Union.

As he entered a General Motors high-technology center in Warren, reporters asked the president whether a Jackson trip to the Soviet Union would cause a problem.

clear the trip to Cuba and Central America with the State Department before leaving and insisted that he did not violate the law. Mr. Jackson, a Democratic presidential candidate, charged that Mr. Reagan was trying to divert attention from "the failure of his policy in Central America."

Mr. Jackson said he was "not attempting to usurp the power of the president," but that Mr. Reagan's "no-talk policy" has exacerbated conditions in Central America and may have contributed to "the tragic loss of life" during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

The Soviet Embassy said Thursday that Mr. Jackson had not yet applied for a visa. An applicant is required to state the date on which he plans to arrive in the Soviet Union, where he intends to stay and the date of departure.

Frank Watkins, a spokesman for Mr. Jackson, said it was his understanding that preparations for the trip to the Soviet Union and South Africa have been put off until after the Democratic National Convention, which begins July 16 in San Francisco.

"To the best of my knowledge, there have been no concrete steps taken to this point," Mr. Watkins said.

Asked whether he would make the trip before the Nov. 6 general election, Mr. Jackson replied, "I do not know. There's more than a reasonable chance that we'll go by then."

Mr. Reagan said Thursday in Warren, Michigan, that Mr. Jackson should consult with the State Department if he wants to visit the Soviet Union.

As he entered a General Motors high-technology center in Warren, reporters asked the president whether a Jackson trip to the Soviet Union would cause a problem.

"I don't know," Mr. Reagan said. "I'm sure the State Department will be working things out."

A State Department official said Thursday that the department was concerned about Mr. Jackson "getting into negotiations" over the release of Mr. Sakharov and his wife.

Earlier, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said the administration had been unhappy with some critical statements made by Mr. Jackson when he was in Nicaragua because they broke with the tradition that U.S. politicians withhold criticism of their country when traveling abroad.

Mr. Hughes said he assumes "we would look favorably" on a request by Mr. Jackson for a briefing on the Soviet Union and U.S. policy, similar to one given him before his trip to Cuba and Central America.

Mr. Sakharov's stepson, Alexei Semenov, told United Press International Thursday that Mr. Jackson should be allowed to try to persuade the Russians to let Mr. Sakharov and his wife leave.

## Mondale Told To Hurry on Running Mate

The Associated Press

NORTH OAKS, Minnesota — Walter F. Mondale continued reviewing his parade of vice-presidential prospects Friday, one day after Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York publicly advised him to quickly choose a running mate.

Senator Gary Hart, in a Denver Post interview published Friday, said the selection process borders on "bureaucracy" and may unfairly raise the expectations of minorities and women. Later in the day, however, he backed away from his statement.

Mr. Mondale met with Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, the seventh person that he has interviewed at his Minnesota home. After the meeting, Mr. Mondale praised Mrs. Collins as "an example of a very successful public leader in our country who happens to be a woman."

But her visit was overshadowed by Mr. Hart's slap at Mr. Mondale's series of interviews. The group includes three women, two black men, a Hispanic man and a white man.

Mr. Mondale, at his press conference with Mrs. Collins, said, "I don't know how to proceed other than in the deliberate, systematic way that I am proceeding."

"For the first time in history," he said, "a nominee is seriously considering people who have been deliberately excluded in the past — women and minorities."

Aides to the likely Democratic nominee said no other interviews are scheduled. But Mr. Mondale has left the door open to name someone, such as Mr. Hart, his rival for the nomination, who has not come to Minnesota for an interview.

Mr. Cuomo delivered his advice after meeting with Mr. Mondale in Boston, where the candidate was raising funds.

"My instinct and judgment is that it would be best to make an early commitment to a vice-presidential selection before the convention," he told reporters as Mr. Mondale looked on. The convention opens July 16 in San Francisco.

Mr. Cuomo said his advice is consistent with Mr. Mondale's "approach to make the decision himself and not have it be unduly affected by the crosscurrents at a convention and the unpredictable pressures that can develop."

**Hart's Criticism**  
Patrick Yack of *The Denver Post* reported from Denver:

Mr. Hart, in an interview with editors and reporters of *The Denver Post*, said that the tradition in seeking a running mate "has been to do this more behind closed doors."

Mr. Mondale's effort, Mr. Hart said, "does have, I think, two down sides. One, it looks a little like pandering. The second, it does raise expectations on the part of minority groups and women."

The Colorado senator said the process reminded him of a Hollywood movie that had "one of everything in the lifeboat, including a kid who played the harmonica."

[Later, Mr. Hart said at a news conference that too much was being made of his statements in the interview, United Press International reported. Speaking in Kansas City, Mr. Hart said, "I didn't intend to suggest that he was pandering. I don't fundamentally believe that he was pandering."

"I think that everybody for president ought to conduct their search in their own way," he said. "I really doesn't matter how you go about it."

In the interview, Mr. Hart was reluctant to discuss a vice-presidential role for himself. "I'm interested in some of these comments that I'm secretly behind the scenes trying to get the job," he said. "It's nonsense. I'm not."

However, Mr. Hart said that it would be "very difficult" to turn down the vice-presidential offer "if it is the nominee's choice and strongly supported by most elements of the party."

## Alfonsín Asserts Authority Over Military



General Ricardo Pianta

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — President Raúl Alfonsín's dismissal of the army chief of staff and three other generals was intended to assert clearly the government's control over the armed forces, Argentine officials and Western diplomats said.

The officials and diplomats stressed on Thursday that there was no sign that the military was prepared to stage a coup against the seven-month-old Alfonsín government, which ended nearly eight years of military rule Dec. 10.

General Ricardo Pianta, an artillery officer, was sworn in Thursday as the new army commander.

The government regarded the dissent in the military as a nuisance rather than a threat, the officials and diplomats said. The dissent, officials said, arose over prosecutions of military men for past human rights abuses and over the increasing civilian control of the military.

"The internal military situation is perfectly normal," Defense Minister Raúl Borras said Thursday. "Democracy has in no way been grazed."

The chief of staff, General Jorge Hugo Argüendey, was forced into retirement for his inability to curb the dissent and the growing divisions in the army, the officials said.

Also forced to retire Wednesday night or early Thursday were General Pedro Pablo Mansilla, commander of the 3d Army Corps with headquarters in Córdoba, and two other generals, Mario Leocio Cammisia and Julian Eduardo Capanegra, managers in an industrial complex that the government has been moving from military to civilian control.

The other two generals who were removed repeatedly balked at the government's assertion of civilian control over the industrial complex, Fabricaciones Militares, which they said was illegal. The complex makes everything from tanks to plows, and as the nation's largest single employer, it has been a source of military political patronage.

The rebel leaders said more money was expected from the CIA in October, when the new fiscal year starts. They hope for a continuing resolution from Congress that would discreetly renew the \$24 million in U.S. support previously approved for 1984.

"If it doesn't, we are in bad shape," said Edgar Chamorro, a member of the group's four-man civil-military command.

Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, president of the over 100-member Democratic Front directorate and head of the civil-military command, said the group had anticipated the fund shortage and had stockpiled ammunition and military supplies to permit fighting through the summer.

But other rebel leaders said the pinch was likely to be felt soon in the logistics program that arranges air drops of ammunition, food and Nicaraguan currency for thousands of guerrillas.

The comments in interviews here marked the first open talk of financial difficulties by the Honduras-based anti-Sandinist guerrillas since the House refused a Reagan administration request for the \$21 million.

Guerrilla spokesmen have previously expressed confidence that they would have sufficient funds, leading to speculation that they had found financing from other governments or institutions.

Mr. Calero said the group remained confident it could "continue and avoid being slaughtered."

But he added that fund-raising from governments and institutions, such as political parties or foundations, has proved difficult because of controversy over the guerrilla cause and its close identification with Reagan administration policy in Central America.

He said several sources, which he would not identify, have nevertheless expressed interest in helping.

Mr. Calero and other leaders of the group expressed regret that the funding pinch has come at a time when there are more guerrillas within Nicaragua than at any time since the beginning of the war more than two years ago.

## Civilization Pursues Alaskan Settlers Unrestrained by Zoning Codes, Town Booms and Bellows

By Wallace Turner

New York Times Service

WASILLA, Alaska — "The first thing they do is grow a beard," said Harold Newcomb, describing the evolution of new arrivals here in the Matanuska Valley, northeast of Anchorage.

Then they get a dog and a big knife," he said. "They get an acre or so and build a house, put down a well and a septic tank. Then they come to meetings, where we talk about taxes to build roads and sewers, and say, 'But we came out here to get away from all that.'"

Mr. Newcomb, a veteran of countless civic improvement campaigns and formerly the mayor for three years, has become wealthy as a real estate investor and sales agent because of Wasilla's explosive growth.

This town, a raw settlement being carved out of the wilderness without plans, building permits or zoning codes, is booming because Anchorage, with 230,000 residents, has become a city with all kinds of rules. Alaskans need elbow room. They find it here.

It was in the Depression that the Matanuska Valley became a national symbol of the freedom to be had by resettling. In 1935, the now-defunct United States Resettlement Administration moved 202 families to this area from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan to claim free homesteads. The town of Palmer was established, but Wasilla, just a small settlement about 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, was ignored.

However, Palmer now has the power to tax and set building codes, so the valley's current construction boom has settled around Wasilla. In 1971, the town's population was 300. Now it is estimated at several thousand.

The population of the Matanuska-Susitna borough, where both Palmer and Wasilla are located, has grown from 6,000 in 1971 to 32,000 today. The borough is a county-level government for an area of 23,000 square miles, which could hold Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island, according to Vern Roberts, the acting borough manager.

"The growth has all been in 500 square miles," Mr. Roberts said. No one knows how many structures have been built up, he said, because no permits are required. More than 100 building plans for subdivisions have been filed in six months, he added.

Walt and Vivian Teeland, now in their 70s, came to Wasilla in 1947 when they bought the general store, which sold anything from axes and plows to dry goods and sugar.

There was not much to Wasilla in those days. The Alaskan Railroad depot was across the road from the store. There was also a service station and a garage. And cabins were scattered for miles back through the bush.

The Teelands sold their store in 1972 and moved to a house they built on Lake Lucille, about a mile away.

"Vivian and I think the boom started the day we sold out," Mr. Teeland said. "There were three stores, a garage, a service station, a small motel and a restaurant."

Now there are three shopping centers, garages, service stations, restaurants, stores of all sorts and a supermarket.

One of Mr. Roberts' major concerns is that Wasilla's services have not kept pace with the town's growth.

Volunteers staff the fire departments. In five years, the surge of home construction has overpowered the gravel road system. Even the highway to Anchorage, 47 miles away, is overloaded. At 6 P.M. one recent day, cars were backed up more than three miles from Wasilla's only stoplight.

The Libertarian Party is strong in Alaska and enjoys much support in the Matanuska Valley. Voters have refused to let the Wasilla government have taxing power, so the town exists on grants from the state.

Two years ago, while he was mayor, Mr. Newcomb tried to set up a volunteer police department in Wasilla, whose only law enforcement is 22 Alaska state troopers with 23,000 square miles to police.

The Libertarians brought his police ordinance to a referendum vote and defeated it. Then the party fielded candidates for the city council, put on a strong campaign and defeated Mr. Newcomb, who did not campaign.

Dorothy Page, a councilwoman who has lived in Wasilla for 22 years, expressed frustration at the antidevelopment philosophies of other members. "I want to save the lakes," Mrs. Page said.

The town lies around Lake Lucille and Wasilla Lake, both of which are being polluted by seepage from septic-tank drainage areas that serve the homes that line the lake shores. But sewer plans ran aground because property owners were reluctant to pay assessment charges.

## U.S. Navy Suspends Missile Contract

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has refused to accept new shipments of its most sophisticated air-to-air missile because of quality-control problems at the Hughes Aircraft Co. plant in Tucson, Arizona, navy officials said.

In a letter dated June 22, the navy told Hughes it would no longer take delivery on AIM-54C Phoenix missiles after a navy inspection team dissected a missile and found "possible questionable quality-control procedures."

A Hughes spokesman declined comment on the specific problems afflicting the Phoenix, which one navy officer said include faulty welding, flaws in the wiring and incorrect tolerances in the machined parts.

The missiles cost \$950,000 apiece and are scheduled to be deployed on the navy's F-14 Tomcat fighter planes, which are flown from aircraft carriers. Hughes is working under an initial contract to build nearly 350 of the radar-guided missiles, which take eight months to assemble.

The first of the AIM-54Cs was delivered in October 1981 but none has been deployed because the navy is still evaluating its performance. The navy was scheduled to authorize full production of the Phoenix at a rate of 567 missiles annually.

## Aga Khan Starts Features Service

The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — The Aga Khan, spiritual leader of 20 million Ismaili Muslims in the Middle East, has started an international news features agency based in Luxembourg.

Compass News Features will provide weekly illustrated feature stories on issues of special interest to the developing world, Claude Hippelmann, its general manager, said Thursday.

The Aga Khan, who owns two papers in East Africa, said he had "made no secret over the years of my concern about the facade, if not distorted, reporting of Third World affairs by certain sections of the media. I see Compass as a commitment to informed and accurate reporting on issues affecting the world's 100 or so poorest countries."

A navy technical team is in Tucson dissecting two more missiles from the Hughes production line to determine how serious the problem is.

Further action, "such as shutting down the line or looking for a second source" for the Phoenix, will depend on that review, a navy official said. It would be difficult to decide later this year whether to gauge how long "these questionable practices" have persisted, the official said.

The navy said its F-14s have fired more than 250 Phoenix missiles, most of them the earlier version made in the 1970s, with a success rate greater than 85 percent.

"A missile's not like dropping a rock in a bucket," the Hughes spokesman said. "It's a very difficult task that a missile is called upon to do. Eighty-five percent is exceedingly good."

## Drought in Britain Gives Wales Worst Water Shortage in Years

The Associated Press

LONDON — Weeks of dry weather this spring and summer have brought drought to the western half of Britain, and water officials said Friday that Wales is suffering from its worst water shortage since they began taking records in 1893.

But in northeastern England, 200,000 tons (180,000 metric tons) of water from the Kielder Reservoir are being exported to Gibraltar, Britain's Mediterranean colony, and the Northumbrian Water Authority says it is seeking to sell surplus water from the northern county to Arab states in the Gulf area.

Local water authorities in the county of Devon in southwestern England have banned the use of domestic hoses to water gardens and wash cars. Four million people in northwestern England have been banned from using water sprinklers in their gardens to conserve supplies. Those who break the ban face fines of up to £400 pounds (\$524).

John North, chief agricultural officer in the Ministry of Agriculture's advisory and development service, said farmers in the west had been hurt by poor grass growth caused by the drought, and the lack of grass was cutting milk yields.

At Haweswater Reservoir in Cumbria in northwestern England, the drowned ruins of Martdale hamlet have appeared above the surface for the first time in 48 years, as the water level has fallen about 40 feet (12 meters) from normal during the dry weather.

## Nicaraguan Insurgents Begin Drive to Replace Funds Cut Off in U.S.

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Anti-Sandinist guerrilla leaders, their U.S. funds running low and their Honduran hosts becoming more restrictive, have started a campaign to raise money from individuals in Latin America and the United States to pay bills during the next three months.

Leaders of the main rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said they were seeking \$50,000 in the Miami area, home of sympathetic Nicaraguan, Cuban and Salvadoran exiles. Other requests are being made in New York, California, New Orleans and Texas as well as in Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela.

The drive is designed to at least partially fill a gap left by the refusal of the U.S. Congress to approve an additional \$21 million in aid for the 1984 fiscal year.

The rebel leaders said more money was expected from the CIA in October, when the new fiscal year starts. They hope for a continuing resolution from Congress that would discreetly renew the \$24 million in U.S. support previously approved for 1984.

"If it doesn't, we are in bad shape," said Edgar Chamorro, a member of the group's four-man civil-military command.

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But he added that fund-raising from governments and institutions, such as political parties or foundations, has proved difficult because of controversy over the guerrilla cause and its close identification with Reagan administration policy in Central America.

He said several sources, which he would not identify, have nevertheless expressed interest in helping.

Mr. Calero and other leaders of the group expressed regret that the funding pinch has come at a time when there are more guerrillas within Nicaragua than at any time since the beginning of the war more than two years ago.

Rebel leaders say about 10,000 guerrillas have been fighting Sandinist Army forces in northern and central Nicaragua for four months. Sandinist leaders in Managua have acknowledged that the fighting has spread significantly, forcing them to institute a military draft and divert resources from the economy to the army.

"We are being Bay-of-Pigged at the very moment when our effort is showing results," Mr. Calero said, referring to President John F. Kennedy's refusal to provide U.S. air support for the failing attack on Cuba by CIA-sponsored exiles in 1961.

Mr. Calero and Frank Arana, a guerrilla spokesman in Honduras, expressed confidence that the guerrillas could continue fighting until October, although rebel sources said privately that the lack of ready money could force them to reduce the tempo of their attacks.

Combined with military reverses and a leadership split in a smaller Costa Rican-based group, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, this could ease military pressure on the Sandinist leadership through the fall.

The guerrillas have encountered additional problems in Honduras in the suspensions and restrictions of the new armed forces command under General Walter López Reyes, who took over in a barracks coup March 31.

The restrictions reflect concern by General López and other Honduran officials that the previous army leader, General Gustavo Álvarez Martínez, identified Honduran interests too closely with U.S. policy.

## 3 Countries Sign Trade Agreements To Aid Guyana

The Associated Press

NASSAU, Bahamas — Guyana has completed trade agreements with China, Bulgaria and North Korea, according to its president.

President Forbes Burnham announced the pacts Thursday during an economic meeting here of English-speaking Caribbean nations.

Guyana, which is suffering from a sluggish world market for its chief export, bauxite, has vast mineral and other natural resources but lacks the ability to exploit them, Mr. Burnham said. Most of the new agreements, he said, provide help in developing those industries.

In 1983, the United States canceled two loans to Guyana totaling \$22.6 million. Earlier, the International Monetary Fund had suspended a \$170-million loan because Guyana failed to meet IMF requirements concerning new austerity measures.

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER, READ ROB HUGHES WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### A Little Insurance Against Earthquakes

Heading warnings by geologists that a major earthquake is inevitable, some Californians have been buying earthquake insurance to protect their homes.

So far, industry officials estimate that fewer than 8 percent of the homeowners in the Los Angeles and San Francisco metropolitan areas have bought coverage.

State officials, however, are concerned that too many people are getting enthusiastic about the special insurance. Regulators in the state's Department of Insurance say they are worried that some insurance companies would be unable to cover losses in the event of an earthquake, even with the limited number of policies that have been sold.

### Wicker Chairs Roll Again in Atlantic City

A bit of Americana is back on the boardwalk in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The resort city's wicker rolling chairs, in which two passengers could be pushed in style, went the way of Atlantic City's declining tourist trade in the 1960s. But casinos have lured back visitors, and an enterprising businessman, Larry Belfer, has brought back the chairs. He found 100 of them in a garage, and now a dozen refurbished chairs ply the boardwalk, pushed by young men and women hired for the summer. A ride in the chairs, made of large wicker baskets with padded seats and three wheels, costs \$2.50 per person.

### Short Takes

Interacial marriages in the United States more than doubled in the 12 years after the Supreme Court invalidated

laws against such unions, accounting for 1.9 percent of all marriages in 1980, according to the National Center for Health Statistics. . . . The average college president receives an annual salary of \$38,101, the head of a system of campuses earns \$67,675, and the highest paying jobs are at private, independent universities with 5,000 or more students, where the median salary for presidents in 1983-84 was \$92,004, according to a survey by the Association of Governing Boards of Colleges and Universities.

### Notes on People

Shirley Demissan, an artist who melts down metal to make jewelry, came across a man's identification bracelet recently as she sorted through artifacts she bought at a rummage sale in Virginia. Intrigued by the name on the bracelet, she consulted her husband, Ray Demissan, a lobbyist for labor interests. The result is that Senator Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, now has his World War II-era bracelet back, and he is wondering how it got to the rummage sale in the first place. "I think my daughter pawned it," he said.

Three editors have filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board against Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate. The editors claim that Mr. Nader dismissed them from his publication, Multinational Monitor, for trying to form a union. Mr. Nader says the charges are a ploy and that the editors were dismissed for disobeying his orders to let him review the final version of a highly controversial article about alleged bribery by the Bechtel Corp., a California-based multinational firm. Mr. Nader also said he sees no need for unions in small nonprofit, cause-oriented organizations like his.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## New Frankfurt Museum Is an Architect's Dream

By David Galloway

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — "If a play isn't right, the dramatist can always cut some scenes and write new ones. And if it still doesn't work, the flop is forgotten long before the season's over. An architect doesn't have that kind of immunity. The decisions you make are irreversible, and if they don't work it's like walking the streets with your fly open."

Matthias Ungers is strolling the streets of Frankfurt these days with head held high. His elegant house-within-a-house on the south bank of the Main has recently opened as the German Architecture Museum. On the opposite bank of the river, a soaring arcade in glass, steel and wood now welcomes visitors to the Frankfurt Fairgrounds. Ungers conceived the covered gallery as a symbolic link between the older exhibition halls and the new space he has designed.

Wedding the old and the new has long been a primary concern of the 38-year-old architect. More than any of his German contemporaries, he has argued for an awareness of historical tradition and a renewed sense of place.

As theoretician and teacher — at the University of Berlin, Cornell, Harvard and UCLA — he has doggedly opposed the straitjacket of functionalism and urged a return to

"thematic elaboration" in building. As a result, critics tend to group him with the post-modernist fraternity. In fact, he has always rejected the formal paraphrase and gratuitous ornament that have become hallmarks of the movement.

"The danger," Ungers says, "is that you produce decorative chit-chat. The lessons of the past have to be studied in terms of archetypes that can be made to serve contemporary realities."

His own high-tech arcade for the Frankfurt Fairgrounds is an eloquent demonstration of that hypothesis. The arched structure echoes the industrial wonder of the Crystal Palace in London, and it creates a casual ambience like that of the galleries of Naples and Milan. But there is no hint of nostalgia here, no paraphrase of neo-romantic embellishment. Secure in both its post-technological identity and its function, the building refrains from flaunting its pedigree.

A cool, but never frosty, self-assurance also distinguishes the museum Ungers has conjured from a stout neo-classical villa. It is one of a series of patrician residences built by Frankfurt's industrialists and financiers at the turn of the century, when the Sachsenhausen district still had a touch of the pastoral. As part of an ambitious plan to reverse the city's reputation for Babbity, several residences are being recycled as museums for film,



Matthias Ungers

architecture, design, archaeology and Jewish history. All but Hans Hollein's pie-shaped Museum of Contemporary Art front the river.

Ungers's mandate was to preserve a traditional feature of the cityscape while providing a forum for architectural shows. He began by gutting the existing structure, then he wrapped the whole in a graceful arcade in the classic red sandstone of the original. A rear extension provides a lecture theater and multipurpose exhibition space, with an open glass cube enclosing a patriarchal chestnut tree.

The atrium is only one element in the building's continuous series of walls within walls, houses within

houses, with their indoor-outdoor allusions. The lower facade of the Italianate mansion is now "indoor doors." A series of vitrines for displaying architectural fragments, set into the outer wall of the arcade, is open to the sky. Through the center of the original building there now rises a concrete grid ending in a gabled structure that accommodates the library.

Ungers's achievement provides the German Architecture Museum its only permanent exhibition. The program calls for two major shows and two smaller, thematic presentations a year. Most will be drawn from the remarkable holdings assembled by the director, Heinrich Koltz, since the museum was founded in 1979. It is the largest collection of drawings, plans, models and photographs of 20th-century architecture in the world. Furniture rounds out the ensemble.

Frankfurt thus fulfills a dream that Ungers pursued in the 1950s, when he tried to convince the Berlin Senate to establish a similar institution. The young idealist saw an urgent need for a corrective to the warmed-over Bauhaus style that dominated postwar West Germany. When the dream eluded him, he himself became a critic, collector and curator, assembling exhibitions that documented neglected alternatives in modern German design. His collection of 8,000 rare architectural books is, he reckons,

surpassed only by the Avery Library at Columbia University. The private house-studio-office that Ungers built in a Cologne suburb in 1958 quickly became a mecca for young architects. It has adapted well to his changing needs and peripatetic lifestyle. There are offices and apartments in Frankfurt, Ithaca, New York, and Bremerhaven, where Ungers is building a new Polar Research Center. But Cologne remains headquarters, and the multilevel house with its interlocking living and working spaces is a vivid document of the owner's vision.

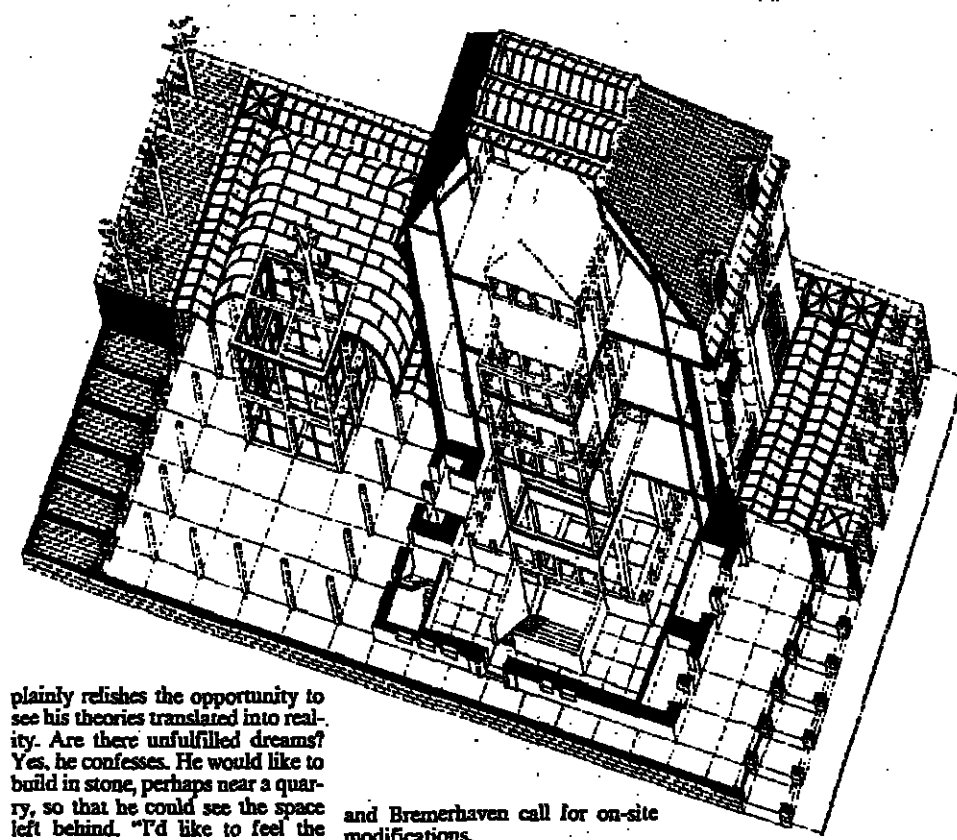
"I'm strictly an amateur," he insists, "because I've never left home to go to work."

As a result, his lifestyle shows the seamless integrity of his buildings. Writing, drawing, reading, consulting with his staff, constructing models, advising younger colleagues: Such activities are the cherished stuff of the amateur's daily life.

Often, too, he collaborates on publications with his wife, Lieselotte. She is the author of a West German bestseller, "The Return of the Ledian," and has recently completed a study of European housing settlements after World War I.

Their three children, all Cornell graduates, are an architect, a painter and an art historian.

After two decades dedicated primarily to teaching, the architect



plainly relishes the opportunity to see his theories translated into reality. Are there unfulfilled dreams? Yes, he confesses. He would like to build in stone, perhaps near a quarry, so that he could see the space left behind. "I'd like to feel the corners and seams, the volume, and not just use the material as veneer."

Before that can happen, there is an installation to be readied in Milan, including a multipurpose "sky-scraper cabinet" that takes a witty look at architectural history. And projects under way in Frankfurt

and Bremerhaven call for on-site modifications.

The Polar Research Center is the clearest example of Ungers's theory of thematic or narrative architecture. As he was seeking a concept to accommodate the narrow harbor space while meeting the institute's rigorous technical requirements, a friend mentioned seeing the movie "Raiders of the Lost Ark." The Bremerhaven project was instantly nicknamed "Researchers of the Lost Ark."

From that moment, Ungers recalls, the concept was complete.

The ark, symbol of a new beginning, of journeying, as a prototype of the house, as a world in microcosm, provided the necessary theme. The rest, according to the genial master-builder, was simple. "All you have to do is orchestrate."

The Deutsches Architekturmuseum is open Tuesday through Sunday from 10 A.M. until 5 P.M.; Wednesday until 8 P.M. The inaugural exhibition on post-modernism (1960-1980) runs through Oct. 10.

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## Old Masters in Evidence In London's Galleries

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the 15th and 16th centuries the city of Ferrara would seem to have been a place where the utmost brutality alternated with an awesome attention to religious piety. The latter prevailed in the art of the period, as can be seen in "From Borso to Cesare d'Este: The School of Ferrara 1450-1628" at Matthiessen, which has been organized in aid of the Courtauld Institute of Art Trust Appeal.

With loans from many major galleries and collections, the great names of Ferrarese painting are well represented: Cosimo Tura (c.1430-1495) with his "St. John the Evangelist on Patmos"; Tura's pupil Ercole de' Roberti (c.1451-1496) by four works, including "Atalanta and Hippomenes"; Benvenuto Tisi (c.1476-1559) known as Il Garofolo, by four religious works; Ludovico Mazzolino (c.1480-1528) with four works, including a Pietà much influenced by Ercole de' Roberti; and perhaps the most widely known of Ferrarese painters, Giovanni Francesco Barbieri (1591-1666) called Il Guercino. More than 60 paintings are supplemented by illuminated manuscripts, miniatures, leather and metalwork, sculptures, medals and ceramics of the same period.

"From Borso to Cesare d'Este: The School of Ferrara 1450-1628," Matthiessen Fine Art, 718 Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, SW1, to Aug. 14.

## AUSTRIA

In parallel at Colnaghi's are two

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The 109 prints range in time from

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date 1493, by Andrea Mantegna

(1431-1506), to two mid-19th-century

etchings, one of "Le Pont au

Change, Paris," the other of

"Akaroa, New Zealand" by

Charles Meryon (1821-1868).

Among others are a fine engraving

by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)

of "St. Jerome in his Study," an

etching of "The Virgin and Child,

with Saints John and Elizabeth," by

the Florentine Stefano della Bella

(1610-1664), and suites of etchings,

of "Venice" by Canaletto (1697-

1768), and of "Roman and Florentine

Views" by Piranesi (1770-

1778).

The 48 drawings are chiefly by

Italian masters of the 16th to 18th

centuries. Three artists feature in

both shows — the Roman Ottavio

Leoni (1578-1630) represented in

both media by portraiture; etching/

engravings of noblemen and artists,

including the French painter Simon

Vouet, and a black chalk drawing

on blue paper of "A Young Woman,"

the Florentine Giuseppe Zocchi (1717-1787) by a

grisaille painting on paper of "An Allegory of Fire," two etchings of Old Testament scenes, and two "Views of Florence and Tuscany," and the Venetian Giandomenico Tiepolo (1727-1804) by a quartet of meticulously detailed etchings and a chalk, pen and ink and wash drawing of "A Man Saddling a Horse, Watched by Two Women."

"Old Master Prints," to July 14; "Old Master Drawings," to July 21, Colnaghi, 14 Old Bond Street, W1.

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# ARTS / LEISURE

## Unraveling Layers of DeKooning

By Michael Gibson  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "Painting is a way of life," said Willem de Kooning many years ago. Today he is 80 years old and a retrospective show of his work has been traveling around, starting at the Whitney Museum in New York, continuing in the Akademie der Künste in West Berlin and now showing at the Pompidou Center here through Sept. 24.

In the conception of his paintings there is a multitude of layers, and the one most willingly talked about by critics touches upon his connection with the various art movements of our century — Expressionism and Cubism are those most frequently mentioned.

There is also the paradox of painting on its own: a painting is a two-dimensional surface on which colors are arranged in a certain order (or disorder) and it is a representation of, or an allusion to, a subject. This paradox is particularly apparent in de Kooning's paintings because of the unusual function of a "subject" (most often a woman) and a form that can seem to be a structure, an explosion of pure, violent feeling.

The underlying assumption is that a painting is a portrait of a woman actually living somewhere. Not everybody subscribes to this view. But the other interpretation is not quite satisfactory either. It suggests that the work should only be looked at as a solution to the aesthetic problems raised at the particular stage of art history in which de Kooning's work appears.

Certainly de Kooning is playing with both of these elements, balancing them off in his search for something else. He could not do otherwise, since they are the elements in which his work developed. A man who did excellent "realistic" portraits like the line drawing of 1922 included in the Beaubourg show cannot ignore the whole issue of "realism," nor can a man who painted "Dark Pond" or "Ashville" (both 1948) have ignored the pictorial arguments surrounding Cubism, Expressionism and Surrealism.

But I am convinced that de Kooning must be taken quite literally when he says that "Painting is a way of life." He certainly does not mean that an artist's schedule from day to day is infected by the practice of art. He means, I believe, that art has become the medium in which the unique spiritual adven-



Willem de Kooning in New York in 1953.

ture of a unique human life unfolds. And this implies that all his efforts must necessarily be directed towards escaping from art history, in which commentary is constantly attempting to envelop him — like a fishmonger trying to wrap a live fish in an old newspaper.

De Kooning does make good his escape. Stylistic reference seems hard to grasp in much of his work, and the paintings and sculptures have an unstructured rawness about them that can leave one with a feeling of surprised wonder: what is this about and what is the artist really doing?

De Kooning's work raises the issue of representation by the peculiarly outrageous form it takes. This is true of his lumpy, seemingly haphazard sculptures just as much as of his paintings. It is, I believe, connected not with "realistic" representation, but with the quite unrelated issue of the cultural representation of the human figure.

The American painter Hugh Weiss once told me the story of an extraordinary experience he had during World War II in New Guinea. He was stationed on an island near the mouth of the Sepik, and one day, strolling through the village, he noticed some carved sticks belonging to the chief. He took a fancy to them, a bargaining session ensued, and it was agreed that Weiss would make a portrait of the chief's daughter and would receive the sticks in exchange.

The girl was prepared for the event: her teeth were blackened with betel, and spiral designs were made on her face, breasts and stomach with green paint. Weiss assumed that he was expected to produce a realistic portrait as possible, something in the order of what he had been trained to do at

the Philadelphia College of Art. But the result of his efforts met with sharp disapproval. After several more unsuccessful attempts, he finally had the idea of concentrating on the body painting, and the last portrait, which was universally approved and earned him the sticks he wanted, was no more than a series of ovals (face, breasts and stomach) on which he had carefully traced the patterns of green paint.

In our own culture the idea we have of Man has been going through a fiery furnace for at least a century as a result of the extension of the scientific view of the world and the tendency to rationalize all areas of human experience. Realism in art seemed okay from this point of view because it seemed rational, but our "realistic" images of the past have in fact been a long and brilliant attempt to establish a conjunction between the cultural stereotype of the sort that Weiss's story makes so apparent to us, and the humane ideal of individual uniqueness elaborated and refined by Christian theology and Western philosophy. Underlying each portrait, in its apparent realism and individuality, there has always been a cultural model that is more than mere convention. It is the very brick and mortar out of which our self-hood is shaped.

I suspect that de Kooning's human figures reflect something about this cultural model, its mutilated and disfigured state, but also its violent, desperate, driving persistence. The artist does not do this sort of thing intentionally. Picasso's human figures are also a reflection of this: his whole work consisted in a long and violent ramble through art history, and a bone-breaking game with all the cultural models of man painters and sculptors of past ages have given us.

Picasso did not invent the situation he was expressing, and nor did de Kooning. They expressed it with a different inflection and, essentially, without knowing what they were accomplishing. I would even say that this is the sort of thing that cannot be done intentionally. It is part of the cultural dream by which he and all the rest of us are carried, the difference being that he, as an artist, has the burden and privilege of uttering that dream and leading it beyond itself, by ways of which he is the lonely inventor.

## Picasso Museum To Open in 1985

The Associated Press

PARIS — Culture Minister Jack Lang said Thursday that after a decade of planning and work the Picasso Museum would open its doors next spring in a restored 17th-century townhouse on Paris's Right Bank.

The museum, the transformed Hotel Salé in the Marais district, will display more than 800 works by Pablo Picasso.

Dominique Bozo, the museum's chief curator, said the works would be displayed chronologically, beginning with the young Picasso's "Blue Period" and ending with a collection of canvases from his last 20 years.

## Mystical Appeal of Certain Works Pushes Up Prices

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the auction market, there exists a rarified category of art which does not stick to the rules followed by the common run. For the works that belong to it, prices are not just three or four times higher than those of lesser specimens but can be as much as 30- or 40-fold higher, if not even more, than their nearest equivalent.

This rarified category, which usually provokes heated discussion

### Souren Melikian

about whether the auctioned treasures should be allowed to leave the country, is defined essentially by what might be characterized as mystical appeal, whether the myth equates with the name of the artist — Raphael, Rembrandt, Turner, with a celebrated, preferred, aristocratic provenance, or with some distant school — the German or Italian Renaissance and Baroque showpiece in some precious material such as were displayed in princely "treasure rooms."

Such pieces seldom come up at auction. They tend to be discreetly negotiated at huge prices in the trade. By pure coincidence, a group of works of art graced with mythical appeal turned up at three different auctions this week in London.

The first group was the Chatsworth drawings at Christie's, which combined the myth of English history and of certain artists' names. It illustrated ideally the conditions required for the myth to work, as well as the limits beyond which they cease to be operative. The myth of history alone was enough to glamorize artists of the second rank in a context where more famous artists glamorized the whole sale, provided that their work was impeccably preserved.

A case in point is Pordenone's "Allegory of Time," a modello for the decoration of a Venetian palace done in the 1530s. Few connoisseurs would call it a masterpiece of the late Renaissance. Nevertheless it fetched £388,000 (about \$515,000), 8 to 10 times the price one would have dared predict for it. While a signature of secondary importance was not an objection to a famous piece in the historic haze of the Chatsworth sale, no name at all proved deadly. A very beautiful drawing of a male nude in red and white chalk was attributed by Noel Annesley, Christie's expert, to Annibale Carracci. With great fairness, Annesley added that "an alternative attribution to Schidone has been proposed." The drawing with alternative attributions went down at £11,340, a price that seems ludicrously low by Chatsworth's standards even if fair enough in any other context.

The myth did not work either when minimum standards of preservation were not met. One of three or four of the most beautiful drawings from Chatsworth was a landscape in pen and brown ink by Pieter Bruegel the Elder. No drawing of such perfect composition, such mastery in the subtle notation of detail by the famous Flemish artist has been sighted in the past quarter of a century or so. Alas, it was rather washed out, due to prolonged exposure to light and rubbing. The admirable Bruegel brought a mere £37,600, paid by Jan Krugier, a Geneva dealer in modern art who wanted it for his private collection. One could call it a bargain — but it is not easily salable. Only someone with a daily intimate acquaintance with the draftsman's craft will be willing to peer at the faded pen strokes.

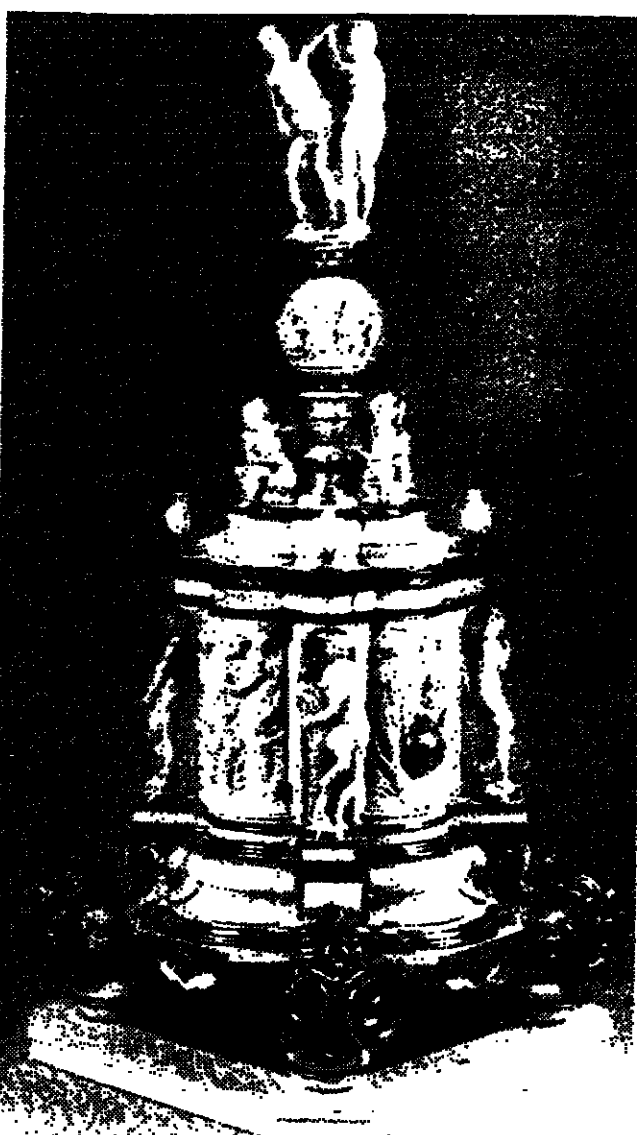
The second case in which the myth of provenance, combined with the myth of artistic creativity,

exercised its utmost impact was Sotheby's sale on of the third lot Thursday of Lord Kenneth Clark's works of art, which included a view of Folkestone by Turner.

The painting is a late work done in pale colors in a blurred manner sometimes referred to as impressionistic. Compared with the great Turners hanging at the Tate, this one pales into insignificance. It has neither the vigor of some of the great master's whirling compositions, nor the magic of his light effects. True, the great Turners are no longer to be bought — most were included in the artist's bequest to the nation. However, this was hardly the picture one might have expected to become the most expensive painting ever sold at auction, fetching £7.37 million (including commission).

Turner's name, multiplied by Clark's name, did the trick. The greatest irony is perhaps that the late Lord Clark's collection was otherwise remarkably unimpressive. A man with ample financial means, he bought at a time, in the 1940s and 1950s, when masterpieces could be picked up for very little money in many areas. Apparently he did not bother, but his television series, "Civilization," turned his name into a magic label.

The third and perhaps most striking case of the price of art being multiplied by myth, occurred in Christie's sale of furniture and works of art held at the same time as Sotheby's sale of Lord Clark's Turner. This is a 17th-century clock from Augsburg designed as a small-size monument, with the Four Seasons represented as young



Clock brought £842,400 at Christie's in London.

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women on the pedestal, the Four Elements as putti on the roof and Death at the very top in the form of a decomposing old woman dragging two naked women.

The clock was "ascribed to Ferdinand Murrmann" and the scholarly entry by Charles Avery of Christie's noted at the end that "the exact authorship of the extremely finely carved ivory parts cannot be ascertained." The silver mounts, on the other hand, carry the marks of two great German silversmiths of the Baroque period, David Schweser and Daniel Zech, corresponding to the years 1640-45.

One vital bit of information missing in the catalog was provided by Alain Moreau, a Paris dealer. Unscrewing the group on top, he found on the underside the monogram of Georg Petel, the great, perhaps the greatest Baroque sculptor of 17th-century Germany. This would seem to settle the question of authorship, much debated by scholars in the last three decades.

It is a moot question whether those who bid for the piece to the finish had seen this. To all intents and purposes the main price booster was the perfect typification of the great baroque *Frankenstein* object combined with that of royal provenance — by tradition King Carlos III of Spain and the two Sicilies, and later, Prince Doria d'Elboli of Naples.

It must be added that in this case the object is stunning. No such thing has been seen at auction or in the trade within the last 30 years or so. It is likely to appear again. This means that everyone connected with the field expected it to sell in the area of £200,000 to £300,000. It climbed to £842,400 (including commission). The final bidder was a consortium of three London galleries, one of which, called Kuros, is reported to do a great deal of business with Arab clients. The underbidder was Edgar Mannheimer of Zurich, a dealer with an exceptional flair for 16th- and 17th-century objects d'art, aside from his specialty in clocks and watches. As he ran up his rival, sitting next to him in Christie's room, he seemed to be having great fun. Myth, the poker game side of the art market, and the personal emotional involvement that characterizes it, all seemed to have their share in this unheard-of price for an object, as unique as the circumstances that allowed it to reach this all-time high.

What will happen to supremely important works of art when they are not surrounded by the aura of myths was illustrated at Christie's sale of Old Master paintings Friday. This included two major paintings. By far the most attractive one to a museum was an extraordinary painting of "The

Plague at Athens" in the manner of northern European painters working in the Caravaggesque style. The drama of the scene and the intensity of the chiaroscuro effects are such that every connoisseur who viewed it in the 19th century expressed admiration.

Until 1914 it was a Poussin masterpiece. For the last 60 years exactly it has stood as the masterpiece of Michel Sweers, and has been widely exhibited and illustrated as such. It is rarer, if not more beautiful, than a great Poussin, which makes its final price, £972,000, quite reasonable if one remembers, for example, Poussin's "Holy Family" — also a Chatsworth painting — sold in 1981 at Christie's for £1.6 million (\$3.6 million at the time).

But a painting such as Sweers' carries a name that means a lot to the cognoscenti, the great early Renaissance Florentine master. The three figures, of Christ the Redeemer, the Archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Annunciate, were a giveaway at £102,600.

Alas, Gaddi is not a name that is bandied about on television serials. An even less impressive price was paid in the same auction 90 seconds earlier for the other desirable item, three panels painted as the pinnacle of an altar piece by Agnolo Gaddi, the great early Renaissance Florentine master. The three figures, of Christ the Redeemer, the Archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Annunciate, were a giveaway at £102,600.

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## 'Orfeo' in Song and Dance in Italy

By William Weaver  
International Herald Tribune

LORENCE — The 47th Maggio Musicale, which opened two months ago with a controversial "Rigoletto," closed this week with a brilliant, triumphant production of Monteverdi's "Orfeo," or rather a modern version of Monteverdi's masterpiece, reworked by five contemporary composers under the general guidance of Luciano Berio.

Not a desecration, but more a series of fanciful variations, this composite "Orfeo" was presented in the grand courtyard of the Pitti Palace as a kind of lighthearted happening, cunningly devised by Pier Luigi Pizzi. There were a few seats here and there for the aged, infirm, or just footsore, but generally the audience milled about the court, following the events that suddenly occurred in one place or the other.

At the beginning, a flock of sheep crossed the open area. Later, a village band followed Euridice's cortege, and, in a roaring finale, three infernal messengers arrived on motorcycles, as the audience exploded in cheers and applause.

Earlier, the same story was seen in ballet form, to a brand-new score by Ludovico Einaudi: "Sal Filo di Orfeo." Though the music included

some of the contemporary compositions (the usual heavy-breathing time solo) and some passages of mere noise, there were also many effective passages, well exploited by the choreographer Serge Beninatan, who also danced the title role (his Euridice was the appealing Muriel Philippe).

The ballet was given in the magic setting of the Orti Oricellari garden, shaded by ancient trees, with grotesque statuary under them. In the equally little-known Chiostro delle Donne, in the Hospital of the Innocenti, the Estate Fiesolana — the festival that just overlaps with the Maggio — presented the first staging of a 20-year-old opera by Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, based on Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

The music is an inconsequential collage of favorite bits from other composers (Verdi, Donizetti, Wagner, Schubert and so on).

However, this production, cleverly and tastefully directed by Talmage Fauntleroy, has served at least to introduce some gifted young singers, among them Annie Keyse, a charming, sweet soprano; Severino Bambi, a clear-voiced tenor; and Maurizio di Benedetto, a promising comic bass (as Dottore Causale).

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## September in Vienna?

Moscow suddenly did Ronald Reagan — its nemesis, someone it had supposedly exiled to a political Siberia — the favor of inviting his representatives to Vienna on election eve to talk about banning "the militarization of outer space." The theories explaining its motives abound. Here are a few of them:

The Kremlin was feeling some heat from its boycott of the missile talks since last fall and hoping to return to the table by a discreet back door. It figured it had better start accepting the likelihood that Mr. Reagan will be around for a second term. It is alarmed enough to want to head off American leapfrogging in anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons and possibly in new strategic weapons, too. It calculated that Mr. Reagan would say no to space talks and dig himself into a new public opinion hole.

It's a guessing game, but fortunately the administration is not pinning its policy to any one answer. Mr. Reagan is leaving different possibilities open. His positive response to the Vienna invitation lets the Kremlin focus publicly on ASAT weapons, its current arms control priority, while the United States stresses intercontinental and intermediate-range missiles, the prime American concern.

The Soviets huffed again yesterday that the United States, in reserving a claim to broaden the Vienna agenda, was setting a precondition. But Washington was doing so no more than was Moscow in attempting to narrow the agenda. The British foreign secretary has suggested correctly that the Soviet Union seems "unwilling to take any for an answer."

Jimmy Carter discussed limitations on anti-

satellite weapons with Moscow, in vain. Until now Ronald Reagan has refused to follow suit. Making good on his new pledge to find "feasible negotiating approaches" will entail much struggle within his administration. Stand by for the leaked premonitions of disaster from the weapons testers and the hang-tough-on-principle brigade. Administration partisans of an eventual missile defense in space will fight to make sure future options are not foreclosed.

Moscow will have its own problems. The question of whether to limit ASAT weapons may divide experts, but the question of how to verify limitations does not. They agree it is rough. If negotiations are to be more than a propaganda exercise, the Soviets will have to produce better ideas than they offered in 1978-79, and they will have to get off the simplistic anti-space-war kick that the Reagan administration's standoffishness has allowed them so far. They also have to abandon the fiction that space defense is entirely a glint in Washington's eye, not their own.

In better times, it would not be much to write home about that the two great powers were circling each other warily with an eye to resuming a deadlocked old negotiation and starting a difficult new one. Underlining its frostiness, the Kremlin briefly detained a couple of American diplomats and kept the American ambassador from giving a Fourth of July address on television, even as it spoke of September in Vienna. We hope both sides head that way with a sense of the common interest in working something out.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Jackson's Moral Offense

The Reverend Jesse Jackson's burgeoning traffic in prisoners from dictatorships is not, as President Reagan suggests, a prosecutable crime. But neither is it, as Mr. Jackson asserts, a moral enterprise. It is political opportunism in reckless disregard for American diplomacy. It is collaboration with the enemies of democracy in embarrassments of the government of the United States. That a few individuals incidentally benefit from this showmanship does not relieve its cynicism.

By recalling the vestry old Logan Act that forbids private diplomacy, Mr. Reagan overplays his protest. But he is right to object to Mr. Jackson's adventures and his plan to intrude into negotiations with the Soviet Union.

There are governments, humanitarians and universities the world over to whom the Russians could release Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, or Anatoli Shcharansky, the Zionist refugee. They do not need Mr. Jackson, and he has no record of concern for them to justify a sudden "moral" mission to Moscow. If the Russians did deal with him, it would be only for the purpose of damaging the reputation of the American government. There can be only one such government at a time, and it cannot properly negotiate if its authority is undermined by freelance diplomats. Campaigns to change that government and its policies behind the United States. Presidential candidates should discourage, not solicit, foreign manipulation of the debate.

That these things even need saying is a tribute to the propaganda arts that Mr. Jackson and his foreign collaborators practice.

Many Americans, most notably Walter Mondale and Gary Hart, and for a time even Ronald Reagan, have been reluctant to oppose this courtship of dictators for fear of sounding callous about the fate of prisoners. But most of the 26 Cubans selected from 5,000 political prisoners for delivery to Mr. Jackson had already served out cruel 20-year sentences. Most Cuban and Soviet prisoners, in any case, are not victims of U.S. policy, however unwise it be. Americans were pleased by Syria's release last winter of Lieutenant Robert Goodman, but even then, what was good for him was not automatically best for the United States.

These prisoners deal demonstrate no diplomatic skill on Mr. Jackson's part. How much skill does it take, after all, to flatter the interests and views of another government against those of your own and thus to cede a favor from a dictator? To those confused by this propaganda of humanism, we commend the words of Andrés Borge, a Cuban poet and diplomat who was jailed for 21 years for allegedly serving U.S. intelligence and then denied exit from Cuba until Mr. Jackson came along. Mr. Borge is joined to be free, but he adds: "To go to Cuba to join in a moral offensive with Fidel Castro is more than morally offensive, it is a moral offense."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### East and West: The Age Issue

Is Konstantin Chernenko perfectly capable of carrying out his functions, or is he condemned by age and illness to be a mere "transition pope," already enfeebled? The truth would seem to be closer to the second hypothesis. A doctor accompanying a Western visitor to Moscow has been able to get fairly close to [Mr. Chernenko] and conduct a conscientious, albeit purely visual, examination. He counted 40 respirations per minute, which is double the rate for the average person, and observed all the signs of advanced emphysema. . . . It follows that the head of the Soviet state and party is a leader on borrowed time, and that Soviet diplomacy will remain paralyzed for a time.

— Le Monde (Paris).

George Ball has entered delicate territory by raising the issue of Ronald Reagan's age. He can violate the taboo because he, at 74, is roughly the same age as Mr. Reagan. He makes a case that the issue is legitimate. It is one which, I suspect, lurks just beneath the surface in the public consciousness.

The quiet concern manifests itself from time to time in subtle ways. When Mr. Reagan began to wear a hearing aid, his staff took pains to point out that the deafness in his right ear was caused by an exploding cartridge in a rifle he fired on a movie set a few months ago, after the president's annual physical, the

White House concealed the fact that he had an intestinal tumor until it could be safely determined that the growth was not malignant. In 1980, Mr. Reagan's campaign people developed a semi-official response to the question of age: They simply cited the examples of other great leaders who have served in advanced years — usually Konrad Adenauer, Charles de Gaulle and Winston Churchill.

Mr. Reagan has managed to keep the age issue dormant by his exceptional vigor and his appeal to a sense of fairness — that people are entitled to be judged as individuals and not as actuarial statistics. Still, his campaign managers must live in mortal terror that some unexpected event — say, a mild heart attack or stroke, or even a mild respiratory infection causing cancellation of a scheduled debate — will bring the issue to the forefront.

In a way, even the health of Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet leader, could militate against Mr. Reagan. It is widely believed that much of the tension in the world today is attributable to the fact that the Kremlin has become a gerontocracy. If Mr. Chernenko's emphysema should take his life before the election, it could scarcely escape notice that during the brief span of Mr. Reagan's presidency no less than three Soviet leaders had died, even though they were, on the average, younger than Mr. Reagan.

— Ray Jenkins in the Baltimore Sun.

## For Africans, Merely More Of the Same

By Colin Legum

LONDON — Some 250 million people in 22 countries in sub-Saharan Africa are seriously affected by the worst food crisis of this century, and there is no likelihood of relief even if the three years of drought were to be broken during what remains of the rainy season.

The actual plight of what remains of the African victims ranges from starvation to acute suffering and widespread permanent damage from lack of nutrition. Millions of children are likely to sustain permanent mental and other disabilities as a result of an inadequate daily diet.

The situation is in some respects worst of all in Ethiopia, where an estimated 2 million people currently face death from starvation unless adequate supplies of food can reach them in the drought-stricken provinces. The situation there is made much worse by the fact that many of the needy are concentrated in areas of fighting or where the Mengistu regime has little administrative control, and where transporting supplies is extremely difficult, especially in provinces like Tigré, Eritrea, Welo and the Ogaden.

The grim prospect for Ethiopia is that the casualties will exceed even the horrors of the last drought in the early 1970s, when an estimated 400,000 people died of starvation and another 1.5 million were ravaged by diseases associated with malnutrition. That tragedy was a major cause of the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie.

A survey of the continent — "Africa's Food Crisis" by the Overseas Development Institute, 10-11 Percy Street, London — reports that the 22 sub-Saharan countries affected represent some 40 percent of the region's total population, which, at a very rough estimate, is thought to be approaching half a billion people. It is still growing at above the world average of 2.7 percent a year.

The affected countries stretch from Cape Verde on the Atlantic, across the Sahara belt of Chad, Mauritania and Senegal to Ethiopia and Somalia on the Red Sea, down the east coast through Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe into South Africa, Lesotho and Botswana, and up the west coast through Angola, Benin and the Central African Republic to the Ivory Coast.

The Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that the 1983 harvest in these 22 countries produced 13.9 million tons of cereals, which was 1.2 million tons below the production of 1982 and 3 million tons below that of 1981.

The same change. In 1980 its output was one-third higher than in 1970, but employment had grown only 5 percent. More workers have been freed to provide services that, when society was poorer, it could not afford or did not want. There are more hotels, amusement parks and professional sports teams because there is more mobility and more leisure. There are more hospitals, doctors and nursing homes because Americans live longer and can spend more on their upkeep.

To think that the service economy portends misfortune is to see it as new, but it isn't. Traditionally, nations of long standing produce a range of anything that can be stored into the goods sector and everything else into the service sector. So services include retail stores, wholesale distributors, telephone and power utilities, banks and government.

Since the late 1940s, services have accounted for half of all jobs; today the proportion is seven of 10. If the shift were going to cause trouble, it should have occurred already. Anyone who thinks manufacturing is especially virtuous should study some comparisons. North Carolina has more of its nonfarm work force in manufacturing (32.8



Drawing by Robert Neubecker.

United Feature Syndicate, 1984.

The major cause of this disaster is the prolonged drought — the grimmest for almost a century; but other factors are the steady increase in population, continuing rapid urbanization and mistaken government policies. These mistakes include an over-concentration in the past on urban-oriented economies and reliance on para-state organizations.

In normal times it was possible to alleviate problems related to drought and other climatic conditions by importing food. But, with only two exceptions (Nigeria and Ivory Coast), none of the worst-hit countries today possesses the foreign exchange needed to pay for food imports — a direct consequence of the depressed state of the international economy that has affected both the volume and the prices of exports.

Civil wars and insurgency — in particular in Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, Sudan and Angola — have compounded the climatic problems.

The decline in per capita food production in sub-Saharan Africa in the last few years is in striking contrast with the 15-percent increase achieved in Asia. But the ODI survey questions whether there is any evidence to show that the production of peasant farmers has, in fact, declined. Overall, farming suffers from the persistence of traditional methods, a lack of scientific knowledge, the inability to pay for inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides, and the cost of fuel, which seriously affects rural transport.

Unlike Asia, large areas of Africa have an arid or

semi-arid climate with high variability of rainfall from year to year. Research shows that in the 87 years ending in 1945, one Sahel group of countries experienced 53 years of food crises.

While foreign aid is essential to help alleviate the suffering, the ODI warns against types of aid that could worsen long-term recovery. It points out that financial aid is usually the most flexible form of assistance for emergency victims, since it can be used to purchase food, medicine, transport or whatever is required from the nearest source. But the international donor community usually prefers to provide food aid. This has its dangers, but can be used to advantage provided due care is taken.

The essential requirement is that it should not make matters worse, for example, by overloading the local administration and transport system, or by adding to the disruption already caused to the farming community by weakening incentives.

Food aid can be valuable, but care must be taken that it does not undermine efforts to boost domestic food production, by competing with local produce or enabling governments to avoid the consequences of neglecting their farm sectors.

Unfortunately, even when governments have the will to change their economic policies to provide incentives to farmers, it takes time for results to show. There will not be large or rapid benefits from improvements in agricultural policy conducted by governments and aid agencies.

International Herald Tribune.

## Well, What's So Wrong About a Service Economy?

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — One of the most maligned concepts in America these days is the "service economy." The two words summon up a vision of fast-food restaurants, dry cleaners and bowling alleys in a nation that produces nothing of enduring value. All this is the engaging stuff of cocktail-party economics.

Popular preconceptions about the service economy are generally cockeyed. It is not inexorably leading to lower living standards — actually, just the opposite. It is not displacing the physical production of goods. It is not polarizing income between a well paid elite of professionals and a poorly paid proletariat of janitors. And it is not spawning a nation of coin-operated laundries and barber shops.

Mostly, the expansion of the service sector is a sign of national wealth, not decay. As the economy has evolved, labor has moved from farming to goods production (manufacturing, mining, construction) and after that to services — not because production was declining but because more production could be done with relatively fewer people. Farm production today is many times the 1860 level yet requires less than 4 percent of the work force, compared with 60 percent then.

Manufacturing has undergone

the same change. In 1980 its output was one-third higher than in 1970, but employment had grown only 5 percent. More workers have been freed to provide services that, when society was poorer, it could not afford or did not want. There are more hotels, amusement parks and professional sports teams because there is more mobility and more leisure. There are more hospitals, doctors and nursing homes because Americans live longer and can spend more on their upkeep.

To think that the service economy portends misfortune is to see it as new, but it isn't. Traditionally, nations of long standing produce a range of anything that can be stored into the goods sector and everything else into the service sector. So services include retail stores, wholesale distributors, telephone and power utilities, banks and government.

Since the late 1940s, services have accounted for half of all jobs; today the proportion is seven of 10. If the shift were going to cause trouble, it should have occurred already. Anyone who thinks manufacturing is especially virtuous should study some comparisons. North Carolina has more of its nonfarm work force in manufacturing (32.8

percent in 1983) than any other U.S. state, but its residents' per capita income ranks only 39th. Most states with big manufacturing bases are not near the top of the table. This does not mean that manufacturing fosters poverty; it simply confirms the process of historic change. Fifty years ago, North and South Carolina were largely rural, farm economies. As farms mechanized, tenant farmers and farm hands moved into factories. The pay was poor by Northern standards, but it was better than subsistence farming. Living standards in these states are much closer to the national average now than in 1940.

True, goods-producing industries do, on average, pay more than service industries. But there is no solid evidence that the rise of service employment has made income distribution more unequal.

Why not? Some guesses. Average wages in services are held down by the large number of women and teenagers in part-time jobs. And many fast-growing service industries do pay well. "Business services," for example, include architectural and engineering firms (\$11.50 an hour in 1983), computer firms (\$10.06) and accounting firms

(\$8.97). The paradox of the service economy is that most of us belong to it, yet there is a bias against it.

Our manufacturing mentality imposes superiority to tangible products. But almost everything people buy (food is the major exception) provides a service. Cars and planes provide transportation; houses provide shelter; television sets provide information and entertainment.

In the real world, the distinction blurs even more. Xerox is a major manufacturer, but only one-seventh of its American work force is on the factory floor. More than half are involved in sales, customer service and marketing. Xerox's machines would not be worth much if customers did not know about them (because there was no advertising or sales force) or could not use them (because there was no training or repair). So most Xerox workers provide these services.

As many people work at auto dealerships as work in auto manufacturing. The distinction between services and manufacturing is increasingly irrelevant for higher living standards and more jobs. We should encourage efficient firms over the inefficient, and growth in industries over the stagnant — whatever they may be.

Newsweek.

## Reasons Why 'Nobody Loves Life Like an Old Man'

By Morrie Goldfischer

NEW YORK — "Grow old along with me! The best is yet to be."

— Robert Browning, "Rabbi Ben Ezra" (1864)

Every stage in life has its pleasures and its compensations, and a mature age is no exception. Joining more than 27 million other Americans, I recently had the privilege of being awarded a Medicare card. That was a milestone of sorts, and I took the occasion to do some reading and pondering on this business of growing old. Believing that indeed what is past is prologue, I dipped into what great thinkers have said on the subject of aging, and found much encouragement.

Jonathan Swift commented in his "Thoughts on Various Subjects" (1711) that "every man has reason to live long, but no man would be old." I guess there is a lot of truth in that, but, in the words of a popular song, "You can't have one without the other." So let's count the blessings of living to a ripe old age as described by philosophers, writers and other prominent people.

Plato wrote in "The Republic": "Old age has a great sense of calm and freedom. When the passions have relaxed their hold you have escaped not from one master but from many." Sophocles remarked in "Aristus" that of course "nobody loves life like an aging man." Cicero listed some reasons in "De Senectute": "I am very grateful to old age because it has increased my desire for conversation and lessened my desire for food and drink."

In 1624, Francis Bacon wrote in "Apophthegms": "Age appears to be a blessing in that it is the worst best to trust, old wine to drink, old friends to burn, and old authors to read." Somerset Maugham had a provocative comment on how aging changes one's perspective: "When I was young I was amazed at Plutarch's statement that the elder Cato began at the age of 80 to learn Greek. I am amazed no longer. Old age is ready to undertake tasks that you shirked because it would take too long."

While there may be a gradual diminution of physical vigor as the years go by, there is no reason to give up the good fight for the things we hold dear. General Douglas MacArthur, at 78, expressed these sentiments:

"I promise to keep on living as long as I expected to live forever. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up interest wrinkles the soul."

Alfred Lord Tennyson expressed similar sentiments in "Ulysses" (1842): "Thou' much is taken, much abides; and thou' / We are not now that strength which in old days / Moved earth and heaven, that which we are, we are — / One equal temper of heroic hearts, / Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will / To strive, to seek, to find — and not to yield."

Some believe that the things we gain along life's way may be more important than those we lose. "As man advances in life," Samuel Johnson said, "the gets what is better than admiration — judgment to estimate things at their own value."

Besides, age is relative. On his 85th birthday, in 1955, Bernard Baruch observed: "To me, old age is always 15 years older than I am." Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote in 1889, in a letter to Julia Ward Howe on her 70th birthday: "To be 70 years young is sometimes, far more cheerful and hopeful than to be 40 years old."

Contrasting old age and youth brings us to the immortal words of the Irish-American humorist Finley Peter Dunne in "Old Age": "Many a man that couldn't direct you to the drugstore on 42nd Street when he was 30 will get a respectful hearing when age has further impaired his mind."

Still, as observed in an adage recalled by the entertainer Maurice Chevalier, "Old age isn't so bad when you consider the alternative."

It seems that as long as we have the ability to laugh at life's absurdities, we'll continue young in mind and spirit. Satchel Paige, the durable baseball pitcher, used to ask: "How old would you be if you didn't know how old you was?" And he would add: "Don't look back. Something might be gaining on you."

The writer is a consultant to book publishers. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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## The Court, Presidents And Liberty

This is the second of two articles.

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Americans who rebelled against a king 208 years ago feared concentrated power. They doubted that even democratic elections were enough of a safeguard against that threat, and so they wrote a constitution that hedged power and divided it among branches of government. By those "auxiliary precautions," James Madison said, they hoped to preserve liberty.

In our day the power of presidents has grown so far beyond Madison's imagining that the safeguards are questionable. The executive branch controls vast funds and forces and, not least, information. Congress finds it hard to set limits and make them stick. The machinery of government grinds for the executive.

Those realities of contemporary power are what make the June 28 Supreme Court decision in the Cuba travel case, *Regan vs. Wald*, so disturbing. Congress had established some modest rules for the president to follow in imposing new foreign economic embargoes. And the court, reading the law with a cynical disregard for Congress's intention, said the rules did not apply to the Reagan administration's order forbidding most Americans to travel to Cuba.

The travel decision is instructive in a number of ways. First of all, it is a wonderful commentary on what passes for conservatism these days, in politics and in law.

A conservative president, we were told, would "get the government off your back." But this president curbed the freedom of Americans to travel, and did so abruptly, with no chance for public debate.

Conservative judges, we were told, would not be "activists" who override the will of Congress and ignore precedent. But a conservative majority gave the back of the hand to a statute recently enacted by Congress, and stood on its head the established principle that courts must take special care when reading legislation, to avoid infringing on the right to travel.

The majority was five to four, and its makeup is another instructive point. The author of the opinion, Justice Rehnquist, is a man of sharp intellect and determination who is clear in his distaste for legal restraints on the executive. Chief Justice Burger and Justice White are also devotees of presidential power, so their votes were no surprise either. What was a surprise was the presence of Justice Stevens in the majority. He has in the past shown particular courage in challenging claims that a president must have unreviewable power for "national security" reasons.

Justice O'Connor's vote was also a disappointment. Despite her newness to the court and her generally conservative outlook, she has shown considerable independence.

Justice O'Connor is President Reagan's one Supreme Court appointee so far, and that appointment almost certainly made the difference in the travel case; the justice she replaced, Potter Stewart, would likely have voted to make the president follow the rules laid down by Congress. So the case is a preview of what four more Reagan years would bring: a Supreme Court transformed into a submissive instrument of presidential power. Indeed, the most important consequence of Ronald Reagan's reelection would probably be the effect on the Supreme Court.

It is common to talk about possible changes in the Supreme Court in terms of particular individual rights protected by the Constitution — whether the court would be as protective of free speech, for example, I think the potential for putting the enormous power of presidents beyond legal constraints is more important, more dangerous.

When the Cuba travel case was decided, I found myself thinking of a great recent justice, John Marshall Harlan. He was a conservative in the true sense, a judge who respected precedent and fair procedure, who read legislative history with honest care, who had no personal program. And there was Justice Harlan's predecessor, Robert H. Jackson. He, too, respected the need for presidential power — and did not confuse need with abuse. When President Truman seized the steel mills in 1952 to prevent a wartime strike, the Supreme Court held that Truman had gone beyond his authority. Jackson wrote: "The Constitution did not contemplate the title Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy will constitute (the president) also Commander-in-Chief of the country, its industries and its inhabitants."

The New York Times.

## FROM OUR JULY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Matadors Lose to the Bulls

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — From the commencement of the current bullfight season on April 12 up to the present, five bullfighters have been killed and 111 more or less seriously injured. These unprecedented figures have aroused heated discussions in many newspapers, the opinion being expressed that the admission of young, inexperienced performers into the arenas is largely to blame for the frequency of accidents. It is suggested that this is only to be remedied by the establishment of a school for bullfighters. Those who argue thus, however, forget that even the most celebrated matadors, such as Bombita, Machuca and Gaona, are among the victims. The scenes are daily becoming more ferocious and the bullfighters less skillful.

### 1934: Workers Revolt in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM — The rioting which broke out in the Jordaan workers' district [on July 5] assumed the proportions of a veritable Communist revolt [on July 6]. Hundreds of soldiers and marines were striving ruthlessly to suppress the revolt. Though the police claimed to be masters of the situation, the northern part of the town was still in the hands of the insurgents. Their weapons are bricks and bottles full of gasoline. The troops are using their arms freely. Four were reported killed and 35 injured. The executive committee of the Dutch Communist Party addressed a letter to the government, explaining that the disorders are due to the reduction of the dole paid to the unemployed and they will cease when the law providing for this reduction is repealed.

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In the Ural Mountains of the Soviet Union, people live to be over 150 years old. It is then that they are elected to the Politburo.

سكيا من الامم



The U.S. Stocks  
Report, Page 8.  
SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 7-8, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

Volume of Potential Capital  
Bodes Well for Paris Bourse

By GUY MARTY

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—After an average rise of about 60 percent in 1983, stock prices on the Paris Bourse now show some leveling off.

From the investors' standpoint, this means that today's French shares have regained inflation-adjusted values last seen at the end of 1980, and this swift burst of health has put the prior economic, sad years firmly to rest.

This "delayed action" force has a lot of power when it goes into effect, and consequently we now find an increased number of private investors taking up activities in the Bourse.

An analysis based purely on price/earnings ratios would tend to recommend some caution for the months and years to come.

However, there are other factors coming into play that could have a heavy influence on the Bourse.

First, there is the volume of new companies ready to be invested in on the Bourse. This was made apparent recently when the second *marché* was created.

Second, the volume of medium-sized companies to go public. While not the primary risk of a company floating a stock issue is a lack of subscribers, we have seen the exact opposite for every new issue.

A recent example is the floating of shares of Tonnage Electric. In this offering, 2,300,000 shares were applied for—against an available 19,000.

After hardly more than a year's activity, the second *marché* is becoming close to including 60 companies, and the new issues calendar for the next few months is very busy.

The very thing that previous governments strove ceaselessly for, without succeeding in attaining (the official Bourse listed), is finally coming to fruition under a Socialist government.

It is ironic that this same government has its term by withdrawing 15 percent of the Bourse's capitalization through a big nationalization plan.

If this currently feverish activity in the second *marché* continues, the Bourse could well become a stable attraction and at last play a decisive role in the financing of economic activity.

Apart from this current readiness of investors to put capital into the market, there is also a second factor, more basic still, that could cause a long-term dynamism.

The French pension-fund plan under which today's contributors pay for today's pensions is being seriously challenged as viable. With the retirement age for many having been lowered to 60, and a relatively low birth rate, there will simply not be enough active contributors in the years 2000 to 2010 to comfortably furnish decent pensions for the increased number of pensioners, who also will, on average, be living longer.

France is therefore coming to realize the wisdom of retirement financing by capital investment after having virtually ignored it for more than 30 years.

But where to invest all these savings? Today companies listed on the Paris Bourse have the equivalent of a total of about \$42 billion in capitalization and less than \$2 billion in dividends distributed each year. If dividends are expected to reach levels at which they can play an active role in financing pensions it would be necessary, at least, to triple or quadruple the volume of capitalization.

This, in fact, is not an unrealistic goal, if we consider that the Bourse capitalization represents slightly less than 9 percent of the French gross national product, while companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange represent about 48 percent of the U.S. GNP.

Even if this metamorphosis in the pension-financing structure is likely to take a long time, the market seems likely to be helped by the changes.

For its investing public, the Bourse has at last found its most convincing selling point, that it is very simply useful.

Guy Marty is a French specialist in savings and investment.

More Cuts  
Urged on  
Argentina

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Jacques de Larosière, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, has indicated that the IMF will resist making any further loans to Argentina until it makes deeper spending cuts to curb its raging inflation.

Responding to charges from Buenos Aires that the IMF is insensitive to political and social problems arising from austerity measures, Mr. de Larosière said that inflation had to be reduced to achieve the economic growth and social stability that are the goals of President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina and political leaders in other countries.

The popular misconception that "going for growth" involves deficit spending and pumping up the money supply must be put right, he said in a speech to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in Geneva on Thursday.

That is a policy prescription not for growth but for inflation and economic decline.

[The Argentine Economy Ministry said Thursday that the cost of living rose 17.9 percent in June, boosting the inflation rate for the past 12 months to 580.2 percent. The Associated Press reported from Buenos Aires.]

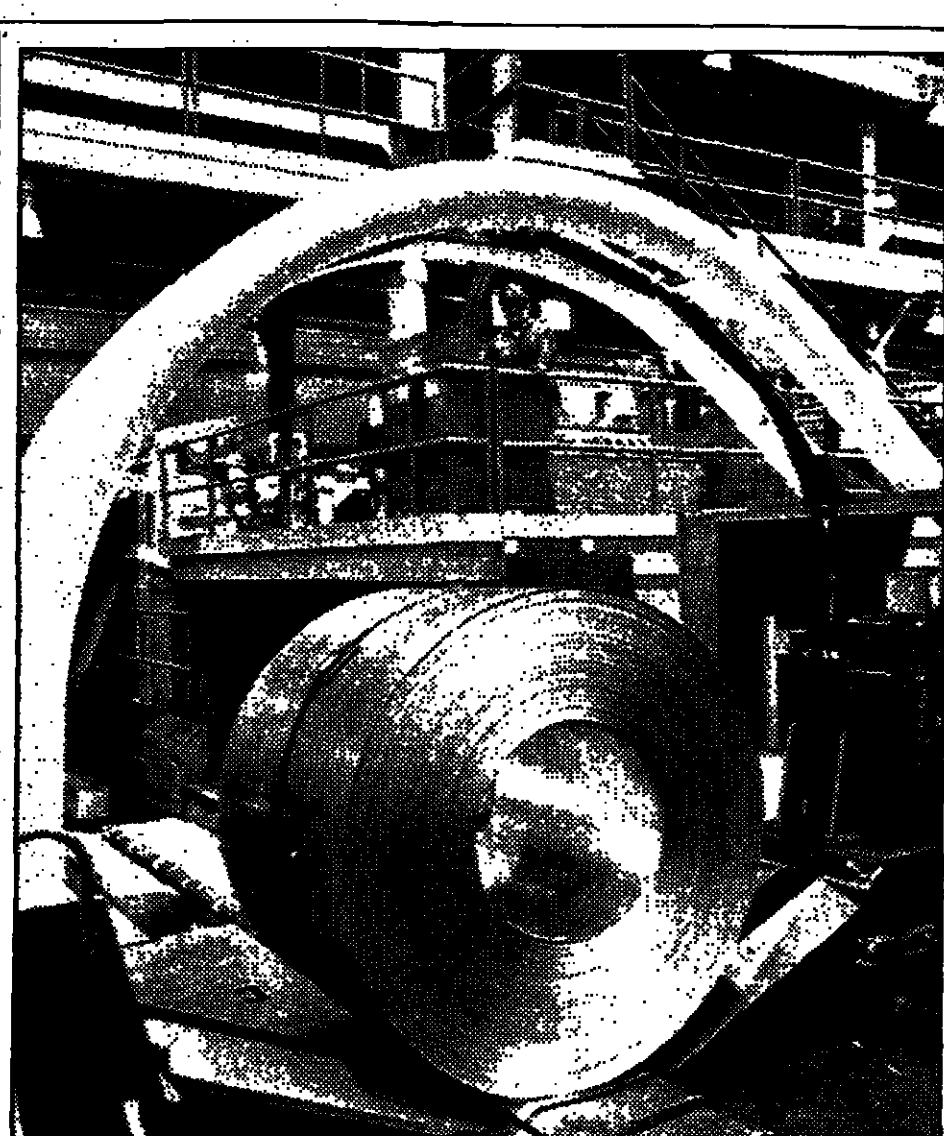
It was the first time that Mr. de Larosière has spoken out since Mr. Alfonsín publicly challenged the negotiating position of the IMF on June 10.

Buenos Aires and the IMF have continued talking, and in the last few days Mr. Alfonsín has adopted some measures that bring the two sides closer together. On Wednesday, Argentina raised or imposed new taxes and increased prices for such things as gasoline, electricity, transport and postal fees by 25 percent to 30 percent.

Nevertheless, Mr. de Larosière was taken as an indication that Argentina, in the fund's view, still has some way to go before qualifying for up to \$3.5 billion of emergency credits from the IMF and fresh loans from its more than 300 commercial bank creditors.

Argentina owes \$45 billion to foreign banks and governments, ranking it the third-largest Latin debtor country after Mexico and Brazil.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Mr. de Larosière will meet in Italy in the next day or so with the Argentine economics minister, Bernardo Grinspun. Both will be in Orvieto for a forum of the Tidewater Group, a research institute.



A coil of galvanized steel is bound with a strap before shipment.

U.S. Auto Industry Is Encouraging  
Emergence of a New Kind of Steel

By Daniel F. Cuff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The auto industry is working with the steel industry to produce better steel for use in auto-body panels and other components. In the process, a new line of domestic steel is emerging.

General Motors Corp., for example, is working with Armco Inc. and Jones & Laughlin Steel, a subsidiary of LTV Corp., as well as with a joint venture of Bethlehem Steel Corp. and Inland Steel Co. in return for installing the capacity to produce the new type of steel, these companies will be first in line to get the contracts for GM's business when it develops.

The goal of GM and other domestic automakers is to create domestic production of electro-galvanized steel, especially of steel that can be coated on both sides to improve its resistance to corrosion.

The Japanese have two-sided electro-galvanized lines and are currently selling cars with panels coated on both the exterior and interior. The domestic U.S. industry is trying to catch up with this technology.

So far, however, no operating, domestic electro-galvanized lines are capable of coating on both sides. U.S. Steel Corp. and Sharon Steel Corp. both have electro-galvanized lines that coat one side. And National Steel Corp., which is joining in partnership with Nippon Kokan K.K., a Japanese steel company, has announced plans to build an electro-galvanized line.

That is not enough for the automakers, who see two-sided coating as a way of allowing them to use lighter, stronger steel that is more resistant to corrosion. As a result, they are working to encourage the production of steel that is coated on both sides.

Chrysler Corp., which is currently buying one-sided electro-galvanized steel, is working with "several" steel companies on a two-sided line, a spokesman said.

And Ford Motor Co.'s Rouge steel plant is negotiating with U.S. Steel and other companies on electro-galvanizing plans, a Rouge spokesman said.

Electro-galvanizing has advantages over the standard galvanized method in which steel is

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

Gold Price Falls  
More Than \$25;  
Dollar Is Mixed

United Press International

NEW YORK—Gold stumbled on a high-riding U.S. dollar Friday, dropping more than \$25 an ounce before recovering slightly, and some dealers said a drop to \$300 an ounce cannot be ruled out.

"Gold had no friends to defend it, the market just whacked it," said Barry Fors, trader at Dominick & Dominick. "There's so much negative feeling that it's bad news for gold."

In New York gold fell to \$338 an ounce in trading before recovering at the close. A dealer said there was "no support, all the buying was to cover short positions."

In Zurich, gold closed with a loss of \$17 at \$347.50 from Thursday's \$364.50. In London, gold finished \$23 lower at \$341.50, compared with \$364.50.

At the Commodity Exchange in New York, the July contract settled at \$345, down from \$359.50 and the lowest in almost two years.

Silver plummeted to \$7.515 an ounce from \$7.70 on the cash market; on the Comex, the silver contract for the latest month settled at \$7.51, down from \$7.69.

Gold has lost roughly \$35 an ounce from Monday's \$370 and dealers said there is no calling a bottom.

"We see some technical support at \$320 but there's not another major level until \$300," a dealer said.

Al Posnick, a trader at Manfra Torrella, Brookes bullion firm, said, "There was massive liquidation from all over and with U.S. interest rates high and inflation low, there isn't an end in sight. When something like this happens selling keeps fueling selling."

Mr. Posnick also noted that gold and oil prices move together. "There is widespread speculation that Persian Gulf countries selling below quoted prices will keep oil prices soft. They need money to fight wars and with the current gold they're going to have to sell more oil, sell at lower prices, or sell their gold."

Dealers said that in a drop this size, much of massive brokerage house selling that occurred could have been forced liquidation of longs, speculators who had taken buy positions and were being sold because they could not come up with money to cover the reduced value of their contracts.

The dollar was mixed but at historically high levels. Dealers said there were no new factors in the dollar's strength and nothing anywhere to prompt selling of dollars.

Late Friday, the pound was quoted at \$1.3173 in New York, up from \$1.3135 Thursday. The dollar was at 2.8365 Deutsche marks, up from 2.8345; at 241.8 yen, up from 240.55; and 8.7025 French francs, down from 8.705.

In London, the pound fell to a new low of \$1.3155 from the previous low of \$1.318 at Thursday's close, but edged back to close at \$1.321 after major British banks raised their base lending rates to 10 percent from 9 1/2 percent.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.828 Deutsche marks, down from 2.8312 Thursday. In Zurich, the dollar rose to 2.3792 Swiss francs, up from 2.3732. The dollar closed at 8.6785 francs in Paris, down from 8.696.

The dollar climbed in Tokyo, despite intervention by the Bank of Japan, closing at a nine-month high of 241 yen, up from 240.45.

■ South African Economy Hit

South Africa, which relies on gold for about half its export income, is likely to be forced into emergency action on the local economy, Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

It may boost interest rates, already at record highs, to reduce demand in line with the cut in foreign income, economists said.

A drop of \$100 an ounce in the bullion price cut \$2 billion off South Africa's annual foreign income. Gold has dropped from a high of \$511 last year.

Banks in U.K.  
Raise Base Rate  
3/4 Point to 10%

United Press International

LONDON—Britain's leading banks raised their base lending rate by 3/4 of a percentage point to 10 percent on Friday.

The increase was viewed as a rebuff for the Bank of England, which last week tried to rule out early rises in interest rates.

Within minutes of the move by Midland, National Westminster, Lloyds and Barclays banks, the chairman of the Building Societies Association, Herbert Walden, said a rise in the mortgage rate was "almost certain" next Friday when the societies meet.

The rise in base rates represented a double blow for the Bank of England, which appeared to intervene earlier in the day to bolster the pound by putting a squeeze on speculators who have sold the pound short all week.

CURRENCY RATES

Official fixings for London, Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 P.M. EDT.

	£	DM	FF	¥	S	Sc	Sw	DK	Nor	Fin	Yen
Australia	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Belgium	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Canada	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Denmark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Netherlands	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Portugal	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spain	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36
Sweden	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.K.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Dollar Values

	£	DM	FF	¥	S	Sc	Sw	DK	Nor	Fin	Yen
Australia	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Belgium	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Canada	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.33
Denmark	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
France	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Germany	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93
Italy	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japan	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Netherlands	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Portugal	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Spain	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36	166.36
Sweden	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Switzerland	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
U.K.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

INTEREST RATES

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.	15 yr.	20 yr.
Australia	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Belgium	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Canada	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Denmark	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
France	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Germany	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Italy	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Japan	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Netherlands	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Portugal	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Spain	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Sweden	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Switzerland	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
U.K.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
U.S.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Asian Dollar Rates

1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.
11 % - 11 %	11 % - 12 %	12 % - 12 %	12 % - 12 %	13 % - 13 %	13 % - 13 %



NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
IBM	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Microsoft	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Apple	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Oracle	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Unisys	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Spacel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Rockwell	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
McDonnell	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Lockheed	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Northrop	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Grumman	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Westinghouse	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
General Electric	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Boeing	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
McDonnell	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lockheed	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
Grumman	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Westinghouse	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
General Electric	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Industrial	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Transportation	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Utilities	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Composites	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Finance	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Industrial	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Transportation	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Utilities	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Composites	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Finance	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50

NYSE Closing				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Industrial	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Transportation	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Utilities	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Composites	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Finance	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50

AMEX Diaries				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Industrial	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Transportation	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Utilities	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Composites	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Finance	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Industrial	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Transportation	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Utilities	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Composites	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50
Finance	1,127.50	1,125.00	1,125.00	1,127.50

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
IBM	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Microsoft	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Apple	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Oracle	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Unisys	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Spacel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Rockwell	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
McDonnell	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Lockheed	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Northrop	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Grumman	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Westinghouse	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
General Electric	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Boeing	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
McDonnell	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lockheed	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
Grumman	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Westinghouse	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
General Electric	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
IBM	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Microsoft	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Apple	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Oracle	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Unisys	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Spacel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Rockwell	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
McDonnell	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Lockheed	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Northrop	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Grumman	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Westinghouse	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
General Electric	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Boeing	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
McDonnell	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lockheed	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
Grumman	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Westinghouse	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
General Electric	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
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Oracle	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Unisys	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Spacel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Rockwell	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
McDonnell	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Lockheed	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Northrop	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Grumman	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Westinghouse	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
General Electric	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Boeing	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
McDonnell	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lockheed	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
Grumman	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Westinghouse	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
General Electric	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2

## NYSE Slips; M-1 Up \$1 Billion

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Amid a decline in the U.S. unemployment rate, prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground Friday because investors feared the latest sign of economic strength would drive interest rates higher.

Although prices rebounded slightly at the end, the prospect of ever-higher interest rates knocked down stocks of several big banks.

Gold dropped to a two-year low and the dollar ended mixed on international markets, but mining stocks managed to erase earlier losses on assurances they would not be hurt by the developments.

For the week ended June 25, M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1 billion, much less than expected. Other Federal Reserve data showed continued heavy borrowing by Continental Illinois National Bank.

"The market was looking for \$2 billion or more and it reacted favorably to the lower number," said David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lantson & Co.

He added that the latest report leaves the money supply \$3 billion below the \$549.1 billion upper range of the Fed's 4 percent to 8 percent growth target.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 9 at midsession after skidding 9.72 Thursday, slipped 1.99 to 1,122.57. It lost 9.83 overall for the week.

Volume was 65.8 million shares, down from 66.1 million Thursday.

Prices rebounded a bit in the last hour of trading when many professional traders replaced borrowed shares sold earlier in expectation of a market decline.

## Exchanges to Remain Open on Election Day

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — For the first time in its 193-year history, the New York Stock Exchange will remain open during a presidential election day this year, the exchange said Friday.

The American Stock Exchange said later it also would be open Nov. 6. The nation's two biggest commodity exchanges, the Board of Trade and the Mercantile Exchange in Chicago, said they planned to close on Election Day.

"By remaining open on Election Day, a day when most industries around the world conduct business as usual, we are providing an essential service to investors in the United States and overseas," John J. Phelan, the NYSE chairman, said.

But Wall Street generally was dismayed that prospects for lower interest rates were dimmed by news that the U.S. unemployment rate in June dropped to a four-year low of 7.1 percent. However, bond prices stabilized after dropping at the outset on the unemployment news. Federal funds rates traded at 1 1/4 percent before the report on M-1.

"I think the Dow Jones average could test the 1,080 low again in the near future," said Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities of Charlotte, North Carolina. "But liquidity is building up and we could have a significant rally in the next two or three weeks."

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. 100 High Low Close

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
IBM	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Microsoft	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Apple	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Oracle	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Unisys	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Spacel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Rockwell	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
McDonnell	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Lockheed	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Northrop	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Grumman	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Westinghouse	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
General Electric	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Boeing	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
McDonnell	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lockheed	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
Grumman	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Westinghouse	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
General Electric	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
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Microsoft	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Apple	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Oracle	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Unisys	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Spacel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Rockwell	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
McDonnell	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Lockheed	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
Northrop	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
Grumman	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
Westinghouse	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
General Electric	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Boeing	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
McDonnell	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Lockheed	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Northrop	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
Grumman	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Westinghouse	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/4
General Electric	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AT&T	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
IBM	161 1/2	161 1/4	161 1/4	161 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Microsoft	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Apple	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Oracle	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
Unisys	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Spacel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Rockwell	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Boeing	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1











**Friday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M.	4,450,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	4,070,000

Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

U.S. Futures

July 6

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
103.40	103.40	JAN	103.40	103.40	103.40	0.00
103.20	118.00	JAN	103.20	103.20	103.20	+1.20
103.00	118.00	JAN	103.00	103.00	103.00	+1.20
102.80	118.00	JAN	102.80	102.80	102.80	+1.20
102.60	118.00	JAN	102.60	102.60	102.60	+1.20
102.40	118.00	JAN	102.40	102.40	102.40	+1.20
102.20	118.00	JAN	102.20	102.20	102.20	+1.20
102.00	118.00	JAN	102.00	102.00	102.00	+1.20
101.80	118.00	JAN	101.80	101.80	101.80	+1.20
101.60	118.00	JAN	101.60	101.60	101.60	+1.20
101.40	118.00	JAN	101.40	101.40	101.40	+1.20
101.20	118.00	JAN	101.20	101.20	101.20	+1.20
101.00	118.00	JAN	101.00	101.00	101.00	+1.20
100.80	118.00	JAN	100.80	100.80	100.80	+1.20
100.60	118.00	JAN	100.60	100.60	100.60	+1.20
100.40	118.00	JAN	100.40	100.40	100.40	+1.20
100.20	118.00	JAN	100.20	100.20	100.20	+1.20
100.00	118.00	JAN	100.00	100.00	100.00	+1.20
99.80	118.00	JAN	99.80	99.80	99.80	+1.20
99.60	118.00	JAN	99.60	99.60	99.60	+1.20
99.40	118.00	JAN	99.40	99.40	99.40	+1.20
99.20	118.00	JAN	99.20	99.20	99.20	+1.20
99.00	118.00	JAN	99.00	99.00	99.00	+1.20
98.80	118.00	JAN	98.80	98.80	98.80	+1.20
98.60	118.00	JAN	98.60	98.60	98.60	+1.20
98.40	118.00	JAN	98.40	98.40	98.40	+1.20
98.20	118.00	JAN	98.20	98.20	98.20	+1.20
98.00	118.00	JAN	98.00	98.00	98.00	+1.20
97.80	118.00	JAN	97.80	97.80	97.80	+1.20
97.60	118.00	JAN	97.60	97.60	97.60	+1.20
97.40	118.00	JAN	97.40	97.40	97.40	+1.20
97.20	118.00	JAN	97.20	97.20	97.20	+1.20
97.00	118.00	JAN	97.00	97.00	97.00	+1.20
96.80	118.00	JAN	96.80	96.80	96.80	+1.20
96.60	118.00	JAN	96.60	96.60	96.60	+1.20
96.40	118.00	JAN	96.40	96.40	96.40	+1.20
96.20	118.00	JAN	96.20	96.20	96.20	+1.20
96.00	118.00	JAN	96.00	96.00	96.00	+1.20
95.80	118.00	JAN	95.80	95.80	95.80	+1.20
95.60	118.00	JAN	95.60	95.60	95.60	+1.20
95.40	118.00	JAN	95.40	95.40	95.40	+1.20
95.20	118.00	JAN	95.20	95.20	95.20	+1.20
95.00	118.00	JAN	95.00	95.00	95.00	+1.20
94.80	118.00	JAN	94.80	94.80	94.80	+1.20
94.60	118.00	JAN	94.60	94.60	94.60	+1.20
94.40	118.00	JAN	94.40	94.40	94.40	+1.20
94.20	118.00	JAN	94.20	94.20	94.20	+1.20
94.00	118.00	JAN	94.00	94.00	94.00	+1.20
93.80	118.00	JAN	93.80	93.80	93.80	+1.20
93.60	118.00	JAN	93.60	93.60	93.60	+1.20
93.40	118.00	JAN	93.40	93.40	93.40	+1.20
93.20	118.00	JAN	93.20	93.20	93.20	+1.20
93.00	118.00	JAN	93.00	93.00	93.00	+1.20
92.80	118.00	JAN	92.80	92.80	92.80	+1.20
92.60	118.00	JAN	92.60	92.60	92.60	+1.20
92.40	118.00	JAN	92.40	92.40	92.40	+1.20
92.20	118.00	JAN	92.20	92.20	92.20	+1.20
92.00	118.00	JAN	92.00	92.00	92.00	+1.20
91.80	118.00	JAN	91.80	91.80	91.80	+1.20
91.60	118.00	JAN	91.60	91.60	91.60	+1.20
91.40	118.00	JAN	91.40	91.40	91.40	+1.20
91.20	118.00	JAN	91.20	91.20	91.20	+1.20
91.00	118.00	JAN	91.00	91.00	91.00	+1.20
90.80	118.00	JAN	90.80	90.80	90.80	+1.20
90.60	118.00	JAN	90.60	90.60	90.60	+1.20
90.40	118.00	JAN	90.40	90.40	90.40	+1.20
90.20	118.00	JAN	90.20	90.20	90.20	+1.20
90.00	118.00	JAN	90.00	90.00	90.00	+1.20
89.80	118.00	JAN	89.80	89.80	89.80	+1.20
89.60	118.00	JAN	89.60	89.60	89.60	+1.20
89.40	118.00	JAN	89.40	89.40	89.40	+1.20
89.20	118.00	JAN	89.20	89.20	89.20	+1.20
89.00	118.00	JAN	89.00	89.00	89.00	+1.20
88.80	118.00	JAN	88.80	88.80	88.80	+1.20
88.60	118.00	JAN	88.60	88.60	88.60	+1.20
88.40	118.00	JAN	88.40	88.40	88.40	+1.20
88.20	118.00	JAN	88.20	88.20	88.20	+1.20
88.00	118.00	JAN	88.00	88.00	88.00	+1.20
87.80	118.00	JAN	87.80	87.80	87.80	+1.20
87.60	118.00	JAN	87.60	87.60	87.60	+1.20
87.40	118.00	JAN	87.40	87.40	87.40	+1.20
87.20	118.00	JAN	87.20	87.20	87.20	+1.20
87.00	118.00	JAN	87.00	87.00	87.00	+1.20
86.80	118.00	JAN	86.80	86.80	86.80	+1.20
86.60	118.00	JAN	86.60	86.60	86.60	+1.20
86.40	118.00	JAN	86.40	86.40	86.40	+1.20
86.20	118.00	JAN	86.20	86.20	86.20	+1.20
86.00	118.00	JAN	86.00	86.00	86.00	+1.20
85.80	118.00	JAN	85.80	85.80	85.80	+1.20
85.60	118.00	JAN	85.60	85.60	85.60	+1.20
85.40	118.00	JAN	85.40	85.40	85.40	+1.20
85.20	118.00	JAN	85.20	85.20	85.20	+1.20
85.00	118.00	JAN	85.00	85.00	85.00	+1.20
84.80	118.00	JAN	84.80	84.80	84.80	+1.20
84.60	118.00	JAN	84.60	84.60	84.60	+1.20
84.40	118.00	JAN	84.40	84.40	84.40	+1.20
84.20	118.00	JAN	84.20	84.20	84.20	+1.20
84.00	118.00	JAN	84.00	84.00	84.00	+1.20
83.80	118.00	JAN	83.80	83.80	83.80	+1.20
83.60	118.00	JAN	83.60	83.60	83.60	+1.20
83.40	118.00	JAN	83.40	83.40	83.40	+1.20
83.20	118.00	JAN	83.20	83.20	83.20	+1.20
83.00	118.00	JAN	83.00	83.00	83.00	+1.20
82.80	118.00	JAN	82.80	82.80	82.80	+1.20
82.60	118.00	JAN	82.60	82.60	82.60	+1.20
82.40	118.00	JAN	82.40	82.40	82.40	+1.20
82.20	118.00	JAN	82.20	82.20	82.20	+1.20
82.00	118.00	JAN	82.00	82.00	82.00	+1.20
81.80	118.00	JAN	81.80	81.80	81.80	+1.20
81.60	118.00	JAN	81.60	81.60	81.60	+1.20
81.40	118.00	JAN	81.40	81.40	81.40	+1.20
81.20	118.00	JAN	81.20	81.20	81.20	+1.20
81.00	118.00	JAN	81.00	81.00	81.00	+1.20
80.80	118.00	JAN	80.80	80.80	80.80	+1.20
80.60	118.00	JAN	80.60	80.60	80.60	+1.20
80.40	118.00	JAN	80.40	80.40	80.40	+1.20
80.20	118.00	JAN	80.20	80.20	80.20	+1.20
80.00	118.00	JAN	80.00	80.00	80.00	+1.20
79.80	118.00	JAN	79.80	79.80	79.80	+1.20
79.60	118.00	JAN	79.60	79.60	79.60	+1.20
79.40	118.00	JAN	79.40	79.40	79.40	+1.20
79.20	118.00	JAN	79.20	79.20	79.20	+1.20
79.00	118.00	JAN	79.00	79.00	79.00	+1.20
78.80	118.00	JAN	78.80	78.80	78.80	+1.20
78.60	118.00	JAN	78.60	78.60	78.60	+1.20
78.40	118.00	JAN	78.40	78.40	78.40	+1.20
78.20	118.00	JAN	78.20	78.20	78.20	+1.20
78.00	118.00	JAN	78.00	78.00	78.00	+1.20
77.80	118.00	JAN	77.80	77.80	77.80	+1.20
77.60	118.00	JAN	77.60	77.60	77.60	+1.20
77.40	118.00	JAN	77.40	77.40	77.40	+1.20
77.20	118.00	JAN	77.20	77.20	77.20	+1.20
77.00	118.00	JAN	77.00	77.00	77.00	+1.20
76.80	118.00	JAN	76.80	76.80	76.80	+1.20
76.60	118.00	JAN	76.60	76.60	76.60	+1.20
76.40	118.00	JAN	76.40	76.40	76.40	+1.20
76.20	118.00	JAN	76.20	76.20	76.20	+1.20
76.00	118.00	JAN	76.00	76.00	76.00	+1.20
75.80	118.00	JAN	75.80	75.80	75.80	+1.20
75.60	118.00	JAN	75.60	75.60	75.60	+1.20
75.40	118.00	JAN	75.40	75.40	75.40	+1.20
75.20	118.00	JAN	75.20	75.20	75.20	+1.20
75.00	118.00	JAN	75.00	75.00	75.00	+1.20
74.80	118.00	JAN	74.80	74.80	74.80	+1.20
74.60	118.00	JAN	74.60	74.60	74.60	+1.20
74.40	118.00	JAN	74.40	74.40	74.40	+1.20
74.20	118.00	JAN	74.20	74.20	74.20	+1.20
74.00	118.00	JAN	74.00	74.00	74.00	+1.20
73.80	118.00	JAN	73.80	73.80	73.80	+1.20
73.60	118.00	JAN	73.60	73.60	73.60	+1.20
73.40	118.00	JAN	73.40	73.40	73.40	+1.20
73.20	118.00	JAN	73.20	73.20	73.20	+1.20
73.00	118.00	JAN	73.00	73.00	73.00	+1.20
72.80	118.00	JAN	72.80	72.80	72.80	+1.20
72.60	118.00	JAN	72.60	72.60	72.60	+1.20
72.40	118.00	JAN	72.40	72.40	72.40	+1.20
72.20	118.00	JAN	72.20	72.20	72.20	+1.20
72.00	118.00	JAN	72.00	72.00	72.00	+1.20
71.80	118.00	JAN	71.80	71.80	71.80	+1.20
71.60	118.00	JAN	71.60	71.60	71.60	+1.20
71.40	118.00	JAN	71.40	71.40	71.40	+1.20
71.20	118.00	JAN	71.20	71.20	71.20	+1.20
71.00	118.00	JAN	71.00	71.00	71.00	+1.20
70.80	118.00	JAN	70.80	70.80	70.80	+1.20
70.60	118.00	JAN	70.60	70.60	70.60	+1.20
70.40	118.00	JAN	70.40	70.40	70.40	+1.20
70.20	118.00	JAN	70.20	70.20	70.20	+1.20
70.00	118.00	JAN	70.00	70.00	70.00	+1.20
69.80	118.00	JAN	69.80	69.80	69.80	+1.20
69.60	118.00	JAN	69.60	69.60	69.60	+1.20
69.40	118.00	JAN	69.40	69.40	69.40	+1.20
69.20	118.00	JAN	69.20	69.20	69.20	+1.20
69.00	118.00	JAN	69.00	69.00	69.00	+1.20
68.80	118.00	JAN	68.80	68.80	68.80	+1.20
68.60	118.00	JAN	68.60	68.60		

Season HighSeason LowOpenHighLowCloseChg.

CANADIAN DOLLAR (100¢)

\$ per dir. 1 point equals \$60.0000

90487512Dec. 7541754475207548+0.06

90507517Nov. 7536753875157545+0.07

90527518Nov. 7539754175197549+0.06

90537518Nov. 7539754175197549+0.06

Prev. Day Open Int. 713 1/2

FRENCH FRANK (100¢)

\$ per franc 100 francs 65.0000

1238011500Nov. 11470

1238211500Nov. 11470

1238311500Nov. 11470

Est. Sales 11500 Nov.

Est. Sales 11500 Nov.

Prev. Day Open Int. 713 1/2

GERMAN MARK (100¢)

\$ per mark 100 marks 36.0000

30803081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30813081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30823081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30833081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30843081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30853081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30863081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30873081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30883081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30893081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30903081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30913081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30923081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30933081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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30953081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30963081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30973081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30983081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

30993081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31003081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31013081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31023081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31033081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31043081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31053081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31063081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31073081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31093081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31103081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31113081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31123081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31133081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31143081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31163081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31173081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31183081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31193081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31203081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31213081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31223081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31233081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31253081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31263081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31273081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31303081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31313081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31323081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31333081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31373081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31383081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31403081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31413081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31423081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31433081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31503081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31513081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31523081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31613081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31623081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

31633081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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31713081Nov. 3081308330833083+0.02

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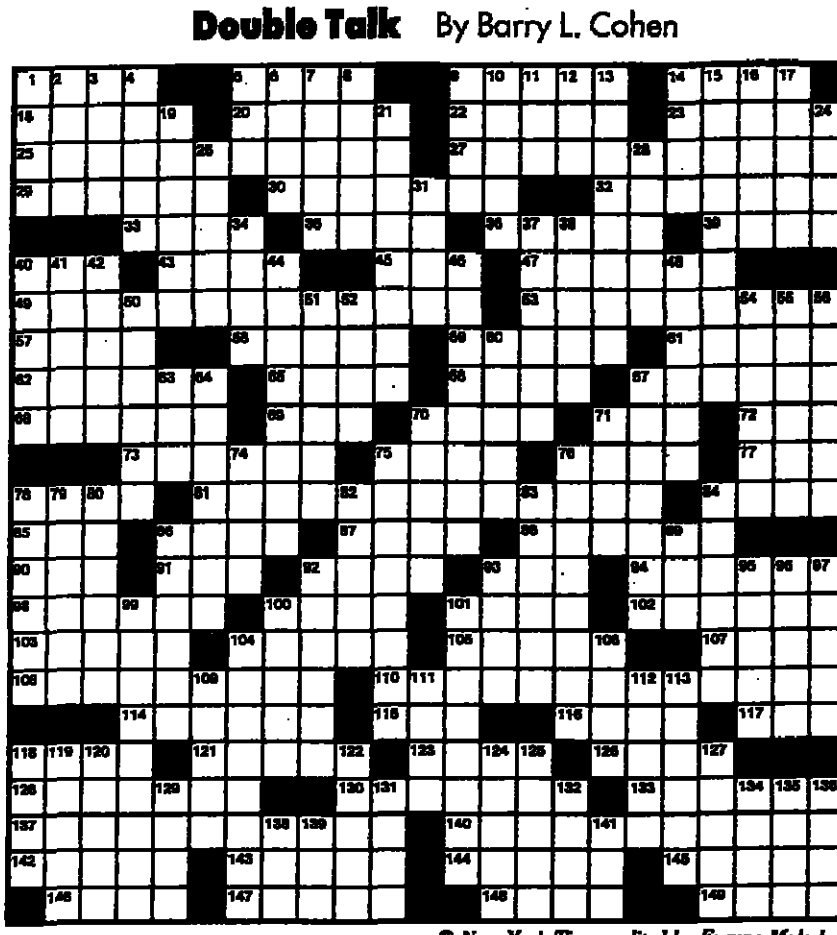
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53 Cetacean  
57 Creator of Oz  
58 Affected with  
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60 Bradley and  
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- 62 Completely  
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66 Rocky hills  
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68 Solid: Comb.  
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71 Big London  
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105 Humble  
107 Big bird  
108 Trawler's  
sensible item  
110 Give up  
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114 Milk curdler  
115 Town in  
Ontario  
116 Teasdale  
117 American  
humorist  
118 Last of a Latin  
trio  
121 Ringworm  
123 Winged  
126 Compatriot of  
Dell  
128 Unofficial  
people  
130 Prison pattern  
133 Hold together  
137 Mr. Ed with  
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140 Nocturnal  
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142 Certain  
Irregularities  
143 Spa at Lake  
Geneva  
144 Baseball's Del  
145 Raw,  
unseasoned  
146 Apart from  
that  
147 Tasty  
148 "... are the  
days..."  
149 Space



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- DOWN**
- 1 Towel word  
2 Power-station  
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3 Menlo Park  
middle name  
4 City ENE of  
Paris  
5 Ukr., e.g.  
6 Reading  
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8 Brief quiet on  
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- DOWN**
- 9 Laundry girl  
10 China or  
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11 Dos Passos  
trilogy  
12 Stinger  
13 "... Cup, in  
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14 Montana  
maneuver  
15 Socially active  
16 Moreover  
17 Spark starter  
18 Grease  
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- DOWN**
- 21 Annoying mike  
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24 Brink  
26 French  
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28 Almost  
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30 Where Brunel  
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37 Artist Hopper  
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- DOWN**
- 41 Polypheme  
42 Unclouded sky  
44 Steer's last  
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46 Houses of ill  
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48 Auto-race  
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49 Steel on  
51 Kind of  
computer  
52 Pipe metal  
54 Brought  
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55 Natural  
56 He directed  
57 Dr. Seuss's  
Thirdwick  
63 Little, in Lyon  
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- DOWN**
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70 Luigi's sixth  
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74 Contemporary  
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75 Mass rush  
76 "Conscience  
makes me  
of us all": Wilde  
78 Yule figures  
79 Anatomic in-  
tercourse  
80 Drop by  
82 Court targets  
83 Weather-map  
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84 Does acquaints  
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- 93 Uvula, e.g.  
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96 Corundum  
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98 Exhausts  
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Broadway  
101 Molotov cock-  
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104 Wraps up  
106 Dutch cheese  
108 ... nouns  
111 "Cinderella"  
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112 Oklahoma city  
113 Kin of a lava-  
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120 "... to fetch  
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**THE AMERICAN BLUES**  
By Ward Just. 205 pp. \$15.95.  
Viking, 40 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Frederick Busch

IN his new novel "The American Blues" Ward Just relies upon his amply-illustrated strengths — the economies of short fiction, his wisdom about politics, his ability to write about public and private events simultaneously, a love of history, an admiration of his female characters — and he gives us a simple, moving tale about the legacy of the Vietnam war. His narrator-protagonist is a journalist who covered it at its height, but as the war winds down, he is, along with truth about the war, lost.

He is writing a history of the war, and he cannot, as his America cannot, write the final chapter. His stability and his marriage founder upon the effort. He goes off to join his friend, a wealthy mystery-story writer, a bon vivant, amateur blues player named Quinn. He meets Marty, a young woman just out of college. The story of Marty and him, told to the accompaniment of the blues — this is to be a

**BOOKS**

song of national heartache — is addressed to all of those who were instructed by Carter and Nixon and Reagan and Ford to put Vietnam behind them.

We know what is at stake here in large, abstract terms: peace (private and national), hope for love and work. But the novel suffers because Just fails to make us see and feel what is lost when our hero sets out to find what he needs. His wife and son, left behind, don't seem plausible. As for the war, although it is an enormous presence in the national psyche and, simultaneously, in the protagonist's, Just — like his hero — hasn't a set of facts (names, dates) that provide the sense of strife he wishes to convey and analyze.

Curiously, this weakness grows out of Just's great strengths. He is a master at summarizing, editing, making the small stand usefully for the large. At his best, because of his talent for leaving out, because of his powerful clipped prose, his awe of women and his love of the world of men. Just reminds us of

Ernest Hemingway. He refers to Hemingway on the penultimate page: "I had accepted the thesis, half a century old now, that the large abstract words such as glory, honor, courage and cowardice, were ob-  
sone." The reference is to "A Farewell to Arms" in which Frederic Henry, says, "Abstract words such as glory, honor, courage or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and the dates."

As Frederic Henry sought refuge in romantic love that provided him with an alternate world, a mythic refuge, so Just's hero seeks to employ women as havens and metaphors. Marty is mostly gestures and attitudes — her attraction for the hero is not palpable. She loves skiing and a healthy body (her own), but not the kind of urgent sex in which our needful protagonist wishes to hide. She is cool to his needing her and cold to being used as his haven. And he is a man seeking "to understand oneself by the women one had loved"; he likens that comprehension to "defining a president by his cabinet." The essence of this novel consists of erotic love seen in terms of political relationships. To Marty, the narrator is a strip mining operation, an occupying army (the reference to Vietnam is clear): "Defoliate it, clear it, strip it, occupy it. Break it."

Marty, his best hope for peace, leaves him for the cold slopes. The narrator is left with two women of hot Vietnam itself. One is a romantic memory of the spirit of revolution, a guerrilla leader stripped to the waist, her shoulder black and blue from the recoil of her automatic rifle, being led off to her execution. The other is a translator in postwar Vietnam, to which the hero returns, after failing with Marty, in search of his final chapter. She makes love to him, though he is incapable of responding, and it is then that he discovers that "Only the large words were equal to the experience, in which the sacrifice was so out of balance and the results so confounding. Glory or disgrace ... pick the word you want."

Frederick Busch, the author of "Invisible Mending," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**



"AWWW, MOM... YOU JUST DON'T APPRECIATE DIRT!"

**WEATHER**

EUROPE		ASIA	
High	Low	High	Low
Amsterdam	17-19	18-20	18-20
London	17-19	18-20	18-20
Paris	17-19	18-20	18-20
Rome	17-19	18-20	18-20
Stockholm	17-19	18-20	18-20
Vienna	17-19	18-20	18-20
Zurich	17-19	18-20	18-20
MIDDLE EAST		OCEANIA	
Amman	27-31	28-31	28-31
Beirut	27-31	28-31	28-31
Damascus	27-31	28-31	28-31
Jerusalem	27-31	28-31	28-31
Tel Aviv	27-31	28-31	28-31
NORTH AMERICA		SOUTH AMERICA	
Atlanta	27-31	28-31	28-31
Chicago	27-31	28-31	28-31
Denver	27-31	28-31	28-31
Houston	27-31	28-31	28-31
Los Angeles	27-31	28-31	28-31
Manila	27-31	28-31	28-31
Mexico City	27-31	28-31	28-31
New York	27-31	28-31	28-31
San Francisco	27-31	28-31	28-31
Sao Paulo	27-31	28-31	28-31
Santiago	27-31	28-31	28-31
Tokyo	27-31	28-31	28-31

**Canadian Stock Markets**

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto		Montreal	
High	Low	High	Low
3000 Alcan	15.12	3000 Alcan	15.12
3000 Amstar	15.12	3000 Amstar	15.12
3000 Bell	15.12	3000 Bell	15.12
3000 Borealis	15.12	3000 Borealis	15.12
3000 Can Pac	15.12	3000 Can Pac	15.12
3000 Can West	15.12	3000 Can West	15.12
3000 Cdn Nat	15.12	3000 Cdn Nat	15.12
3000 Enbridge	15.12	3000 Enbridge	15.12
3000 Imperial	15.12	3000 Imperial	15.12
3000 Inco	15.12	3000 Inco	15.12
3000 Irdar	15.12	3000 Irdar	15.12
3000 Noranda	15.12	3000 Noranda	15.12
3000 Placer	15.12	3000 Placer	15.12
3000 Potash	15.12	3000 Potash	15.12
3000 Shaw	15.12	3000 Shaw	15.12
3000 Stelco	15.12	3000 Stelco	15.12
3000 Sun Life	15.12	3000 Sun Life	15.12
3000 TSE 300	15.12	3000 TSE 300	15.12

**Amsterdam**

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN	312.37	ABN	312.37
ABN Holding	167.88	ABN Holding	167.88
ABN N.V.	11.11	ABN N.V.	11.11
ABN 100%	85.30	ABN 100%	85.30
ABN 200%	162.20	ABN 200%	162.20
ABN 300%	124.66	ABN 300%	124.66
ABN 400%	124.66	ABN 400%	124.66
ABN 500%	124.66	ABN 500%	124.66
ABN 600%	124.66	ABN 600%	124.66
ABN 700%	124.66	ABN 700%	124.66
ABN 800%	124.66	ABN 800%	124.66
ABN 900%	124.66	ABN 900%	124.66
ABN 1000%	124.66	ABN 1000%	124.66

**Other Markets**

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN	312.37	ABN	312.37
ABN Holding	167.88	ABN Holding	167.88
ABN N.V.	11.11	ABN N.V.	11.11
ABN 100%	85.30	ABN 100%	85.30
ABN 200%	162.20	ABN 200%	162.20
ABN 300%	124.66	ABN 300%	124.66
ABN 400%	124.66	ABN 400%	124.66
ABN 500%	124.66	ABN 500%	124.66
ABN 600%	124.66	ABN 600%	124.66
ABN 700%	124.66	ABN 700%	124.66
ABN 800%	124.66	ABN 800%	124.66
ABN 900%	124.66	ABN 900%	124.66
ABN 1000%	124.66	ABN 1000%	124.66

**Opel Says Metal Sales Cost 2 Billion Mark**

RUSSELSHEIM, West Germany — Adam Opel AG, manufacturer of General Motors Corp., said today the recently ended metalworkers strike cost it sales of 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$709 million).

It said the 50-day strike prevented it from building 121,462 cars that would normally have been assembled during that period. That would be about 12.6 percent of Opel's total 1983 production.

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## SPORTS

# Connors Downs Lendl in 4 Sets, Will Meet McEnroe for Crown

By Our Staff From Dispatches  
**WIMBLEDON, England** — Jimmy Connors, seeded fifth, won his first Wimbledon title since 1974 by defeating John McEnroe, the defending champion, in a five-set thriller.

## WIMBLEDON TENNIS

In the first round, Connors, 34, defeated Lendl, 29, in four sets, 6-3, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3. Lendl, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1980, was the defending champion.

Connors, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1974, was the defending champion. He defeated Lendl, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1980, in four sets, 6-3, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

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At times, he left the 24-year-old Czechoslovak flat-footed and staring in disbelief.

The two fought the first set to a tiebreak. Connors won the first set 7-6. Lendl, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1980, was the defending champion.

Connors was warned for unsportsmanlike behavior in the deciding game, when his first serve at 15-0 was called long and he held his nose in disapproval.

The two then settled down to a closely-fought third set, Lendl breaking in the fourth game but Connors breaking right back.

Connors broke again — returning a stinging serve with a sizzling cross-court backhand that stunned Lendl — to go up 6-5. He won the set in the next game.

Lendl seemed to collapse in the fourth set. Connors broke in the first game and then broke again in the second game.

"He had to use his serve as a very, very big weapon to stay in the match," Connors said.

"I really started returning well about midway through the third set."

"He missed a few first serves and I kind of jumped on him, and not only returned the ball, but I was coming in behind a few of them and mixing it up."

Said Lendl: "Obviously, he was having problems with my serve in the first three sets. ... But he was trying to get around it and ap-

proaching the net more than usual."

The last time the two had met, Connors suffered the most humiliating defeat of his career. In the semifinals of the Wimbledon tournament, Lendl crushed him, 6-0, 6-0. Never before had Connors endured being shut out.

How to explain such a turnaround?

"I can't say anything about a mental edge, but I've had good success against him in major events," said Connors after Friday's match.

So it seems.

Although Lendl had taken three previous meetings, Connors won in the U.S. Open finals of 1982 and 1983. Last year, Connors, suffering with stomach problems and a sore leg, overcame a 1-2 sets disadvantage by winning the final 10 games.

Friday's match? "I think it was more of a physical thing than mental," Connors said, trying to explain why he, at 31, took the heat and strain better than his 24-year-old rival. "His legs looked tired to me, very heavy. Maybe I was tired out there, too, but didn't show it as much."

"It was hot and humid and the air was thick, but it's the same for both of us and you just go out and play."

Lendl admitted to becoming tired, which he attributed to the five hours he practiced daily to custom himself to grass after winning the French Open on clay last month.

"My talent on changing surfaces, especially to grass, is not that big. Everything I achieve I have to practice and work very, very hard for," Lendl said. "I work so hard in practice and then I come on the court and I get tired easier than normal."

Sunday's will be the fourth meeting between Connors and McEnroe here, with Connors holding a 2-1 edge, including the 1982 final.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Wantanabe Stripped of Title by WBA

**PANAMA CITY (UPI)** — The World Boxing Association stripped junior bantamweight champion Jiro Wantanabe of his crown late Thursday after the Japanese fighter beat Payao Pootanart of Thailand to win crown in that division of the World Boxing Council.

The WBA had warned Wantanabe of such action if he fought under the rules of the WBC, which stages 12-round title fights. WBA title fights are 15 rounds.

The WBA crown is to be disputed by top contenders Eusebio Espinal of the Dominican Republic and Kasay Galaxy of Thailand.

### Jules Wins Le Mans-Nantes Tour Leg

**NANTES, France (UPI)** — Frenchman Pascal Jules, riding a strong tailwind, won Friday's eighth stage of the Tour de France bicycle race. Jules covered the 192-kilometer (119.3-mile) run from Le Mans in 4 hours, 18 minutes, 55 seconds and finished 9 seconds ahead of Ludo Peeters of Belgium and Italian Bruno Leali, who tied for second place.

The sprinters' free-for-all on the mostly flat route had little effect on the overall standings. Frenchman Vincent Barteau, who finished 79th Friday, retaining the overall lead, 3:07 ahead of compatriot Maurice Le Gouiloux and 9:57 ahead of Paulo Ferreira of Portugal.

### Roberts, Edwards Lead U.S. Golf by 1

**OAK BROOK, Illinois (UPI)** — Loren Roberts, a third-year pro who has never finished higher than tenth in a PGA event, and Danny Edwards took 67s to share a one-stroke lead after Thursday's first round of the Western Open golf tournament.

Greg Norman, Leslie Clements, Joey Sindelar, D.A. Waibling, Lance Ten Broeck and Scott Simpson were at 68, while Hal Sutton and Fred Couples led another large group at 69.

### Vilas to Miss Cup Competition in U.S.

**ATLANTA (UPI)** — Guillermo Vilas, part of the Argentine team that knocked out the United States Davis Cup tennis competition in 1983, will not play against the Americans here next week. Argentine tennis officials said Vilas was forced out by a lingering groin-muscle pull.

José Luis Clerc, Robert Arguello, Martin Jaite and a junior player, Horatio de la Peña, were named to the Argentine squad Thursday. The U.S. singles players will be John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors; McEnroe and Peter Fleming are the doubles team. Jimmy Arias is a reserve.

### Gooden, Niekro Make All-Star Staffs

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Nineteen-year-old Dwight Gooden of the New York Mets, the youngest player ever named to an All-Star team, and 45-year-old Phil Niekro of the New York Yankees were among the 16 players named Friday to take part in Tuesday's All-Star Game in San Francisco.

Gooden, who leads the National League with 125 strikeouts to go with a 7-5 record and an earned-run average of 2.83, is one of four starting pitchers named by Manager Paul Owens of Philadelphia to the National League team; the others are Joaquín Andujar of St. Louis, Charlie Lea of Montreal and Mario Soto of Cincinnati. National League relievers will be Bruce Sutter of St. Louis, Jesse Orosco of New York, Al Holland of Philadelphia and Rick Cossog of San Diego.

Niekro, a four-time National League All-Star with Atlanta, has an 11-4 record with a 1.84 ERA in his first American League season. He is the second oldest player ever named (Satchel Paige was 47 when he was named to the 1953 American League team). Other starting pitchers chosen by Manager Joe Altobelli of Baltimore are Jack Morris of Detroit, Mike Boddicker of Baltimore, Richard Dotson of Chicago and Dave Stieb of Toronto. The relievers will be Don Quisenberry of Kansas City, Bill Caudill of Oakland and Willie Hernandez of Detroit.

**USFL Playoffs**  
**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
 June 29: Philadelphia 28, New Jersey 7  
 July 1: Birmingham 34, Tampa Bay 17  
**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
 June 29: Los Angeles 27, Michigan 21  
 July 1: Birmingham 34, Tampa Bay 17  
**CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS**  
 Saturday: Los Angeles at Arizona  
 Sunday: Birmingham at Philadelphia  
**USFL CHAMPIONSHIP**  
 July 15 at Tampa, Florida



Jimmy Connors

...I was coming in and mixing it up.

Overall, McEnroe is 14-12 and has beaten Connors in their last two matches.

"I've got a 50-50 chance now for sure, don't I?" Connors said. "If I didn't think I had a chance to win, I'd be a fool. I wouldn't have been here in the first place if I didn't feel I had a chance."

During Friday's play, Connors repeatedly rubbed his left shoulder, and All-England club officials said he had received treatment for it after the match.

## Baseball Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE	G	AB	R	H	PO
Greg Maddux	20	309	50	108	338
Tim Lincecum	20	314	18	74	346
Scott Lincecum	20	314	18	74	346
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AMERICAN LEAGUE	G	AB	R	H	PO
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# 3-Run, 9th-Inning Homer by Gibson Caps Rally to End 4-Game Tiger Skid

**United Press International**  
**ARLINGTON, Texas** — Kirk Gibson capped a six-run ninth inning with a three-run home run to help the Detroit Tigers snap a four-game losing streak with a 7-4 victory over the Texas Rangers here Thursday night.

Charlie Hough, whose six-game winning streak came to an end, had held the Tigers in check on five hits and took a 4-1 lead into the ninth. But with one out Chet Lemon and Larry Herndon singled. After Dave Bergman struck out, pinch-hitter

at-bats and an 11-game streak without an RBI, singled in a run in Toronto's four-run first and his bases-clearing triple capped a four-run second.

Brewers 2, A's 5  
 In Milwaukee, Jim Gantner and Robin Yount drove in two runs apiece, pacing the Brewers to their fifth straight victory, a 7-5 verdict over Oakland. Jaime Cooney evened his record at 7-7 and Rollie Fingers earned his 18th save.

White Sox 7, Indians 6  
 In Chicago, Greg Walker hit a two-out, ninth-inning home run to beat Cleveland for the White Sox. 7-6. Chicago has won four straight games and six of its last seven. Winning reliever Gene Nelson (1-0) turned in three scoreless innings.

Mets 4, Reds 3  
 In the National League, in New York, Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run homer and catcher Brad Glendon's sixth-inning throwing error on an attempted pickoff enabled Mike Fitzgerald to score the deciding run from second base as the Mets nipped Cincinnati, 4-3.

Cardinals 3, Dodgers 0  
 In Los Angeles, George Hendrick broke a scoreless tie with a seventh-inning home run and Neil

Allen pitched sparkling relief as St. Louis beat the Dodgers, 3-0. Allen (4-2) entered the game in the first when starter Joaquín Andujar left with a slight hamstring pull. Bruce Sutter, who came on in the ninth, earned his 21st save.

Astros 2, Expos 1  
 In Montreal, Jerry Murphy pitched four hits in outdueling Rich Mahler as the Phillies edged Atlanta, 1-0, in a game shortened to seven innings by rain.

Padres 2, Pirates 1  
 In San Diego, Rod Scurry walked Tony Gwynn with two out and the bases loaded in the ninth to make the Padres 2-1 victors over Pittsburgh.

Cubs 9, Giants 3  
 In San Francisco, Ron Cey hit two homers to help keep Chicago in first place in the Eastern Division with a 9-3 victory over the Giants. Cey has 38 home runs lifetime against San Francisco.

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